NOVEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3101.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1789.

BOSTON, October 26.

SATURDAY, between the hours of two and three, arrived in this town from New-York, the PRESIDENT of the United States.

The inhabitants of this metropolis have now the happineſs to felicitate themſelves on having among them the virtuous General who delivered their Capital from the oppreſſion of a Britiſh foe; and in the ſame perſon the magnanimous *Preſident* of the *United States* of *America*.---The Preſident left New-York on Thurſday, the 15th inſt. to viſit the Eaſtern States, attended only by his two private Secretaries, and Servants.---Actuated by the principles of a true Republican Patriot, and confiding in the ardent affections of the citizens of the ſtates through which he had to paſs, he had it in view to travel without that temporary parade which his dignified ſtation might juſtly claim; but wherever he came, his merits were already known, and the people, with heart-felt joy and high approbation of his virtues, ſaluted him the *Defender* of their *Freedom* and *Independence*.---The worthy Governor of this commonwealth having an exalted eſtimation of the virtuous *Preſident*, and although much indiſpoſed as to his health, was determined to ſhew the Preſident the honors of the government in a ſtile ſuitable to his dignity; accordingly he ordered two troops of Middleſex horſe to eſcort him through that county, and permitted General Brooks to exhibit to the Preſident, on Cambridge common, as he paſſed, a fine body of the militia of the third diviſion, conſiſting of about 1000 men, all in complete uniform and equipment. The Preſident was honored with a ſalute as he paſſed them.---The Governor requeſted the Lieutenant-Governor and the Council to meet the Preſident at Cambridge (and would have accompanied them himſelf had his health permitted) whether they were eſcorted by Col. Tyler's corps of the horſe.---The Lieutenant-Governor and Council met him there, and preceded the Preſident under the eſcort of horſe, introduced him to the capital of the commonwealth.

From the beſt accounts we are able to collect, we preſent the following as the

Order of Proceſſion.

The Independent Company of Light-Infantry, commanded by Major *Otis*.
The Independent Fuſiliers, commanded by Capt. Lieut. *Laughton*.
The Independent Cadets, under the command of Major *Scollay*.
Company of Artillery, commanded by Captain *Johnſon*.
[Altogether commanded by Colonel *Bradford*.]
Muſick.
Conſtables of the Town.
Deputy-Sheriffs.
The Select-Men.
Town-Clerk.
Committee of Arrangement.
The High-Sheriff.
The Council of the Commonwealth.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
Marſhal of Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict.

The PRESIDENT, *on horſe-back*,

with his Suite.
Senators, Repreſentatives, &c.
Overſeers of the Poor.
Town Treaſurer.
Magiſtrates.
Conſul of Holland.
The Reverend Clergy.
Phyſicians, &c.
Lawyers.
Merchants, Shopkeepers and Traders.
A Flag-----Device, A Ship coming in, and another loading-----
Motto, *Generous Commerce binds the Nations in a Golden Chain.*
Marine Society, preceded by Captain *Dunn*.
A Flag---A Ship paſſing the Light-houſe, and a Boat going off to her.
Maſters of Veſſels.
Revenue Officers, and others in public Office.
Officers of the late American Army.
Strangers.

Then followed the Artizans, Tradeſmen, Manufacturers, &c. of the Town, in the following (alphabetical) Order, viz.

Bakers, preceded by Mr. *John Jenkins*.
A Flag----Device, Three Wheat Sheaves.
Blackſmiths, preceded by Mr. *Clough*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Blockmakers, preceded by Mr. *Skillings*.
A Flag----A Lignumvitæ Tree, bearing Blocks, Pump-Logs and Sheaves.
Boat-Builders, preceded by Mr. *Hichborn*.
A Flag---A Boat.
Cabinet and Chair-Makers, preceded by Mr. *George Brights*.
A Flag---A Cabinet and Chairs.
Card-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Giles Richards*.
A Flag----Seven Links held by ſeven Hands, repreſenting the Company of Card-Makers, with a Pair of Cards in the Center. Motto, *United to extend the Manufactures of our Country.*
Carvers, preceded by Mr. *Skillings*.
A Flag---A Tree and a Carver at Work. Motto, *The Arts flouriſh under Liberty.*
Chaiſe and Coach-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Bumſtead*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Clock and Watch-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Moſes Peck*.
A Flag---Truth ſitting in a Cloud, pointing to the Sun, and Time underneath, pointing to a Time-piece, viewing the apparent true Time. Motto, *Tempus rerum imperator. Time governeth all things.*
Coopers, preceded by Mr. *Job Wheelwright*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Copperſmiths, Braziers and Founders, preceded by Mr. *William Caldwell*.
A Flag---A Circle of eleven Bells, with three Black Lead Pots, a Still, Tea-Kettle and Hammers. Motto, *Uniſon.*
Cordwainers, &c. preceded by Mr. *S. Bangs*.
A Flag---Three Goats Heads in an oval Figure, one Goat for the Creſt, and one Warrier on each Side ſupporting the Arms, called Criſpin and Criſpianus.
Diſtillers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Hill*.
A Flag---A Still, with their Arms diſplayed above. Motto, *Drop as Rain---Diſtil as Dew.*
Duck Manufacturers, preceded by Mr. *Alker*.
A Flag---A Loom with a Man weaving. Motto, *Boſton Sail-Cloth Manufactures.*
Glaziers and Plumbers, preceded by Mr. *Caleb Champney*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Goldſmiths and Jewellers, preceded by Mr. *Benjamin Burt*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Hair Dreſſers, preceded by Mr. *Jonathan Farnum*.
A Flag---A Wig, Razor and Comb. Motto, *By Faſhion we live.*
Hatters and Furriers, preceded by Captain *Nat. Balch*.
A Flag---An Arm and Hand ſupporting a Hat.
Houſe Carpenters, preceded by Mr. *William Crafts*.
A Flag---Their Arms. Motto, *Honor God.*
Leather Dreſſers, and Leather Breeches-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Adam Colſon*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Lemon-Dealers, preceded by Mr. *James Wheling*.
A Flag---An Orange in the centre of three Lemons, and a Pine-Apple at top; an Orange and Pine-Tree at the ſides. Motto, *Succeſs to Trade.*
Limners and Portrait Painters, preceded by Colonel *Maſon*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Maſons, preceded by Major *Bell*.
A Flag---Their Arms.
Maſt-Makers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Urann*.
A Flag---A Bowſprit, Top and Cap.
Mathematical Inſtrument Makers, preceded by Mr. *Wm. Hager*.
A Flag---A Quadrant and Compaſs Card. Motto, *The Artiſt's Pride and Seaman's Guide.*
Paper Stainers, preceded by Mr. *William Hovey*.
A Flag---Three Panther's Heads, and a Pelican. Motto, *May the fair Daughters of Columbia deck themſelves and their Walls with our own Manufactures.*
Pewterers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Green*.
A Flag---Their arms.
Printers, Book-binders and Stationers, preceded by Mr. *Benjamin Edes*.
A Flag---A Printing-Preſs on one Side. Motto, *The Art which preſerves all Arts.* On the Reverſe, the Stationers arms, three Doves and a Bible.
Riggers.
A Flag---A Ship with her bare Maſts ſtanding.
Rope-Makers, preceded by Mr. *William M'Neill*.
A Flag---Queen Catharine, the Patroneſs of Rope-Makers, with Hemp round her Waiſt, a Spinning Wheel with eleven Spinners pointing at a Spinning Wheel, and a Coil of Cable. Motto, *Succeſs to American Manufactures.*
Saddlers, preceded by Mr. *Zachariah Hicks*.
A Flag---Three Pack Saddles.
Sail-Makers, preceded by Captain *Samuel Barrett*.
A Flag---A Bench, tarring of Twine, and roping a Sail.
Shipwrights, Caulkers, Ship-Joiners, Head-Builders and Sawyers, preceded by Deacon *Gibbon Sharp*.
A Flag---The Hull of a Ship, and thirteen Stars on a Croſs.
Sugar-Boilers, preceded by Mr. *Samuel Snelling*.
Tallow-Chandlers, &c. preceded by Mr. *William Frobiſher*.
A Flag----Three Doves with Olive Branches in their Mouths, and two Wax Candles. Motto, *As ſhines the* PRESIDENT, *ſo let your Light ſhine.*
Tanners and Curriers, preceded by Mr. *Samuel Baſt*.
A Flag---Their arms.
Taylors, preceded by Mr. *Ballard*.
A Flag-- Their arms.
Tin-Plate-Workers, preceded by Mr. *Howe*.
A Flag---Their arms.
Tobacconiſts, preceded by Mr. *M'Kean*.
A Flag---A Hand Supporting a Hand of Tobacco, a Roll and a Paper of Tobacco.
Truckmen, preceded by Mr. *Jeremiah Gore*.
A Flag---Two Horſes with a Truck loaded, and a man driving.
Wharfingers, preceded by Mr. *Thomas Moore*.
A Flag---A Cart loaded with Wood, drawn by three Horſes.
Motto, *Wood Wharfingers.*
Wheelwrights, preceded by Mr. *Jennings*.
Seamen, preceded by Captain *Job Prince*,
With a large Ship Flag.

On the Preſident's arrival at the State-houſe he aſcended a temporary balcony adjoining the gallery, where were a ſelect choir of Singers, who, upon the Preſident's appearance, ſang the following

O D E,

TO COLUMBIA'S FAVORITE SON.

I.

GREAT *WASHINGTON* the Hero's come,
Each heart exulting hears the ſound,
Thouſands to their deliverer throng,
And ſhout him welcome all around!
Now in full Chorus join the ſong,
And ſhout aloud great WASHINGTON.

II.

There view *Columbia*'s fav'rite Son,
Her Father, Saviour, Friend and Guide!
There ſee th' immortal *WASHINGTON!*
His Country's Glory, Boaſt and Pride!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

III.

When the impending ſtorm of War,
Thick clouds and darkneſs hid our way,
Great *WASHINGTON*, our Polar Star,
Aroſe; and all was light as day!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

IV.

'Twas on yon plains thy valour roſe,
And ran like fire from man to man;
'Twas here thou humbled *Paria*'s foes,
And chac'd whole legions to the main!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

V.

Thro' countleſs dangers, toils and cares,
Our Hero led us ſafely on---
With matchleſs ſkill directs the wars,
'Till Vict'ry crys---the day's his own!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

VI.

His country ſav'd, the conteſt o'er,
Sweet peace reſtor'd, his toils to crown,
The Warrior to his native ſhore
Returns, and tills his fertile ground.
Now in full Chorus, &c.

VII.

But ſoon Columbia call'd him forth
Again to ſave her ſinking fame,
To take the Helm, and, by his worth,
To make her an immortal name!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

VIII.

Nor yet alone through *Paria*'s ſhores,
Has fame her mighty trumpet blown;
E'n *Europe*, *Afric*, *Aſia*, hears,
And emulate the deeds he's done!
Now in full Chorus, &c.

After which the Proceſſion paſſed by the Preſident, under the Gallery, and then diſperſed, highly ſatisfied with the occaſion of their aſſembling, and fully participating in the Joy of the Day.

The Independent Companies then eſcorted the Preſident to his Reſidence in Court-ſtreet,------fired three vollies, and then diſmiſſed.

In the evening the ſeveral public houſes in State-Street were illuminated---the Coffee-houſe, --Bunch of Grapes,---Eaſtern Coffee-houſe, &c. together, which made a beautiful appearance.

Fire Works were alſo diſplayed in ſaid ſtreet.

Rockets were likewiſe thrown from the French Ships in the Harbour, and from Caſtle William.

Two French Frigates, L'Active, and L'Senſible, were delightfully illuminated---the former with ſeveral hundred Lamps, judiciouſly arranged.

It is ſuppoſed the number aſſembled upon the above occaſion amounted to 24,000 perſons---No unfavourable accident happened during the whole ſcene---that we have heard of.

The regularity and good order in the Proceſſion afforded to the Marſhals the higheſt ſatisfaction---as well as to the numerous ſpectators.

The following gentlemen were the Marſhals of the proceſſion, viz. Major *Robert Davis*, Major *Samuel Cabot*, Major *William Bird*, Capt. *Joſeph Head*, Capt. *Martin Sobier*, *Sylvanus Bourne*, Eſq; Mr. *John M'Lean*, and Mr. *James Lovell*.

[*The haſte in which the preceding account was collected we hope will plead as a ſufficient excuſe in not being more particular.*]

It is ſaid the Governor and Council have invited the PRESIDENT and Suite, and the Vice-Preſident of the United-States, to an Entertainment to-morrow.

We ſincerely lament that the indiſpoſition of our excellent Governor unavoidably prevented him from accompanying the Lieutenant-Governor and Council to Cambridge on Saturday, to meet the PRESIDENT of the United States; and that the diſagreeable Weather in the Afternoon forbid his going abroad that Day. However we have the pleaſure of being informed, that, invited by the fine Weather of the Sabbath, in the intermediate Time of Service, he had an agreeable Interview with the Preſident, during which their mutual Friendſhips were highly evidenced.

A Correſpondent obſerved with great Pleaſure the Vice-Preſident in the Proceſſion from the State-Houſe; who, at the Requeſt of the Lieutenant Governor, proceeded with the Proceſſion to the Reſidence of the Preſident.

Tueſday laſt the Committee appointed for that Purpoſe, reported to the Town, aſſembled in Town Meeting, an ADDRESS to be preſented to the PRESIDENT of the United States, on his Arrival in Town.---At the above-mentioned Meeting, the following Gentlemen were appointed as a Committee, to be joined with the *Selectmen*, to carry the new Syſtem of Education into Operation, viz---Hon. *Thomas Dawes*, Eſq; Rev. *Samuel Weſt*, Dr. *N. W. Appleton*, *George Richard Minot*, Eſq; *John Coffin Jones*, Eſq; Rev. *James Freeman*, *Chriſtopher Gore*, Eſq; Dr. *Aaron Dexter*, Rev. *John Lathrop*, Dr. *Thomas Welſh*, and *Jonathan Maſon*, jun. Eſquire.

A gentleman, a real friend to liberty and the United States of America, preſents his compliments to the managers of the Oratorio which is to be performed in this town ſome time before the departure of the worthy PRESIDENT of theſe States, who it is ſuppoſed will honor the ſaid performance with his preſence, and humbly offers them the following ejaculation, to be ſet to muſic, for the concluſion of the Oratorio:

GOD ſave the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA; long may he continue the Source of their LIBERTY, PROSPERITY and HAPPINESS.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS,
at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]
For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States ----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia,---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

Publiſhed at Hartford, by Mr. ELISHA BABCOCK.

THE OBSERVER.----No. I.

THE value of many civil inſtitutions cannot be known, without a familiar acquaintance with the ſtate of ſome nation wholly deſtitute of them. By this means ſtrangers travelling in the United States often diſcover excellencies in their political Conſtitutions, and in the ſeveral ſafe-guards to liberty, which are not noticed by the native inhabitants who have always uſed them. A Frenchman or a Spaniard, educated within the verge of deſpotic authority, ſees with tranſport a fabric of freedom, and is much more particular in noticing every part, than the American, who, accuſtomed by habit, thinks them the immediate works of nature, and that the ſame may be found in all nations---Let Americans thank their God, and admire the wiſdom of their anceſtors, for the patrimony of civil liberty. A perſon who means in future to conſider himſelf a citizen of no one nation, but of the world, begs you to know that you are the favoured people of the Almighty Father. It is true you are not rich---neither are you poor---there is more poverty and diſtreſs in a ſingle city of Europe, than in the whole American dominion. Every honeſt man may live in a ſtate of competency; and competence to a wiſe mind is affluence, it is all that human nature can receive. You have no Baſtiles or Inquiſitions---no tyrannizing Nobles: None to ſupport but thoſe who are employed in your ſervice. Your rulers are of your own creation---your perſons are ſacred ſo long as you are innocent --and the poor have the ſame acceſs and remedy in your courts of juſtice as the rich. Your public debt, if it can be funded and preſerved among yourſelves, will be a bond of union, and in this way an advantage.

The public debt, under juſt and fixed regulations, will be an increaſe of circulating property, very ſerviceable to the growth of commerce and manufactures---government cannot be ſupported without a number of officers, who for the public dignity muſt be honorably ſupported; but in the choice of theſe officers all men of merit may ſtand as candidates for appointment. --You are not confined, as in the old nations of Europe, to the beggered ſons of noble families, to whom lucrative places are generally given as a means of expenſive living, which they can obtain in no other way. You have ſeen the fœderal appointments to office made with a ſurpriſing ſagacity and regard to merit, from a claſs of men who have had the confidence of the people, and are known to poſſeſs eminent genius and integrity in the reſpective departments they fill. Under ſuch direction the wheels of government cannot fail to move ſafely and for the benefit of the whole.------ BUT LET THE PUBLIC BE FOREWARNED that the time is now come, in which jealouſy will begin to throw out her ſuſpicions. There have been almoſt innumerable applicants for public offices, many of them men of no genius, and generally of no induſtry; who wiſhed to live an eaſy life on public ſupport. All theſe are diſappointed, and will wiſh to revenge themſelves, by inſinuations againſt the deſigns of government, and the favored perſons who manage our great intereſts. Like an honeſt people, let us deſpiſe every attempt of this nature, until the government hath had time to operate. We ſhall then know its excellencies, and can remedy its defects, if there be any.

From a late London paper.

CURE FOR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.

I AM neither Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary or Noſtrum-monger (ſays a correſpondent)----but totally ignorant of the Materia Medica, except that I have ſwallowed large draughts of it, to cure me of painful returns of St. Anthony's Fire, at ſpring and fall. In vain, alas! did I ſwallow; for the Saint was conſtant in his viſits at the accuſtomed time, notwithſtanding the repeated prophecies of my Doctor and Apothecary to the contrary. Fortunately for me, ten years ſince I was favoured with a viſit from a good Lady Bountiful, during a ſpring confinement, who told me, that if I would at the time the Elder tree bloſſoms, and in the ſpring of the year, at each ſeaſon for a month, drink every morning, faſting, half a pint of Elder Flower Tea, and the ſame in the afternoon, that it would drown the Saint. The next ſeaſon of the Elder Tree bloſſoming I followed her advice, as alſo the ſpring following, and have done ſo for theſe nine years, ſince which time the Saint has never tormented me in the leaſt. I have recommended this excellent Tea, from my experience of it, to ten of my Fellow-ſufferers ſince my own cure, every one of whom hath found it a ſpecific remedy. When the Elder Tree is in bloſſom, a ſufficient quantity of the Flowers ſhould be gathered, in a dry day, and dried with great care for ſpring uſe. The Tea is made by pouring a quart of boiling water on two handfuls of Elder Flowers when green; a leſs quantity will do when dry. It may be drank hot or cold, as beſt agrees with the ſtomach. Each ſingle bloſſom is not to be picked off, but the heads from the main ſtalk.

To the PRINTER.

THE moſt fatal Conſequences have always attended the Politicks of Women. They do miſchief enough with their charms, without dabbling in politics. The beauty of Helen produced a bloody War, which continued ten years, and involved in it the greateſt men then exiſting.-----Cleopatra, partly by perſonal charms, and more by intrigue, produced the Alexandrian War, ſet all Egypt in a flame, drew into the quarrel the greateſt men in Rome, and by her beauty and eloquence entrapt even Cæſar himſelf.---Livia, the wife of Auguſtus, had a ſovereign ſway over the Government, both public and private, and, in the end, was ſuppoſed to poiſon him.

Claudius, the ſucceeding Emperor (after Tiberius) was governed by his wives, and by one of them diſpatched.---The mother of Nero ruled the Empire of Rome ſolely by her councils; deſtroyed, by poiſon and the ſword, every competitor to Imperial power, till ſhe had ſafely ſeated her ſon Nero on the throne. More than twenty Roman Emperors were made and deſtroyed by the machinations of Women.---In our æra, the Women have not been idle; Catherine of Medicis, in France, the Miſtreſs of Louis IV. and in this country the Dutcheſs of Marlborough, ſole ruler of Anne. Charles the firſt loſt his crown and life by implicit obedience to the councils of his Wife. The greateſt and moſt unheard of Revolutions is now taking place in a neighbouring kingdom, by the obſtinacy of a Woman. From all this, the Ladies of Royal Rank may learn an uſeful leſſon:---That the miſchief the above great Perſonages entailed on ſtates, nations, kingdoms, and empires, finally fell upon themſelves; as they all, except two, fell ſacrifices to their own baneful influence.

How far the Revolution which has happened in a neighbouring kingdom has been brought on by the interference and ambition of a Woman, let the late conduct of their people towards a certain Lady determine.

Bucks county, October 29, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Walker, in Warrington, Bucks county, a dark brown HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years of age, with a ſtar between his eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his keeping in four weeks from the date hereof. RICHARD WALKER.

KINGSTON *(Jamaica)* Auguſt 19.

Extract of a letter from Ebenezer, in the ſtate of Georgia, dated July 25, 1789.

"We have ſtill our dreads about us from the copper-coloured Sovereign. What our hopes lead us to expect one day is fruſtrated the next. The keen part of this community adjudge him artful, political, and rather deluſive, but not totally deſtitute of virtue and magnanimity. Indeed, he ſeems to expect peace on his own terms: therefore, God only knows when it will be confirmed, unleſs Congreſs take the buſineſs on themſelves.

"The ſeat of the preſent diſturbances anſwers now as a rendezvous for European adventurers---therefore, the Monarch will be never at a loſs for white Chieftans of ſome denomination. They have lately uſhered in a new Principal at the head of their renowned tribe of horſe, by birth an Iriſhman---a ſubſtitute for one Thompſon, an Engliſhman, who once headed this detachment, and we believe not undeſervedly the favorite of the riſing genius, except in the caſe of being ſuſpected of an attrocious crime, that of adultery with one of their ſquaws of the firſt conſequence, which reduced him to the neceſſity of decamping and leaving his property, or elſe loſe his life. The preſent is a man further advanced in years, has been much longer in the country, and of good military talents. Different accounts confirm him a perfect tyrant, unawed by compaſſion, continually embruing his hands in the blood of the innocent, for the ill-gotten plunder."

SAVANNAH, October 8.

Since our laſt, advice has been received that the Commiſſioners had left the Rock Landing, Mr. M'Gillivray having previouſly gone off with the Indians, without entering on the propoſed treaty.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) October 12.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, September 19.

"ON Thurſday evening laſt arrived at this place, the Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Cyrus Griffin, and David Humphreys, Eſquires, Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary for negociating treaties with the Indian tribes ſouth of the Ohio, on their way to the Rock Landing, to conclude the treaty with the Creeks. After ſome communications with the Executive, they took an early dinner with his Honor the Governor, and proceeded about three o' clock yeſterday afternoon.---From appointments ſo reſpectable and confidential, we have the beſt founded hopes of a ſubſtantial and juſt peace, and we feel it as a favourable feature already impreſſing in the dawnings of the new government.---They were eſcorted out of town by Captain Watkins, and a number of reſpectable gentlemen.

"The arrival of Gen. Lincoln in this frontier of the ſouthern department has given univerſal pleaſure, in which he was equally diſtinguiſhed by his merits and ſervices, under every adverſity and difficulty in the late war. Nothing could have been more apt, or ſo confidential, as his preſent appointment.

"The Commiſſioners are accompanied by the Hon. William Few, Eſq; and their Secretary Major Franks.

PETERSBURG, October 22.

We are informed a perſon was ſeen a few days ago, on his way from the Commiſſioners, who were appointed to hold a treaty with the Southern Indians, to the Congreſs, with diſpatches concerning the noted Alexander M'Gillivray, who, it was ſaid, had refuſed to accept of the terms offered him by the Commiſſioners, and had declined holding a treaty with them.---Should this be true, it is very probable a war will be the conſequence.

NORFOLK, September 12.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated Sept. 3.

"From the elections which have taken place for members to our Convention, which is to meet in November, I think you may reſt aſſured that this ſtate will adopt the new conſtitution."

HALIFAX, October 13.

We are deſired by Authority to publiſh, for the information of Maſters of veſſels coming into this harbour, that the Block-Houſe on the Citadel-Hill, which was a conſpicuous object, is now removed, on account of its ruinous condition. The flag and ſignal ſtaff ſtill remain, and may be ſeen from ſea as uſual.

The hulk alſo of the large ſhip ſome time ſince ſtranded, at the back of Thrum Cape, was beat to pieces in the late ſtorm.

BOSTON, October 20.

As it muſt eventually tend to promote the happineſs and glory of the King, and the freedom and felicity of the nation, we cannot but wiſh, as the firſt operations of the National Aſſembly of France have been marked with the ſame features---that the French nation may be as happy in eſtabliſhing a conſtitution as their allies the United States of America have been, who now enjoy the *complete operation* of a ſyſtem of government which has aſtoniſhed Europe---drawn from its moſt celebrated Civilians the higheſt encomiums, and is calculated to promote not only the happineſs, honor and glory of the union---but eſſentially to promote the Rights of Mankind.

The Hall of the elegant edifice, known by the name of Faneuil Hall, was, previous to the war, ornamented with the portraits of ſeveral dignified perſonages, which were either deſtroyed or taken away by the Britiſh, in the time of the ſiege;---one of them was the full length of GEORGE II. King of Great-Britain, which was placed before the middle window at the weſt end of the Hall.

Would it not be a lively and expreſſive teſtimonial of our regard and veneration for the illuſtrious perſonage, who is momently expected to honor this town with his preſence----for the town to requeſt their committee to prepare an addreſs, to expreſs a deſire that the Preſident of the United States would be pleaſed to permit our ingenious townſman and reſpected portrait painter (Mr. Johnſon) to wait on him, for the purpoſe of taking an exact and full length portrait, to be put in the ſame place where the portrait of the King of Great-Britain formerly was; which would add a rich brilliancy to the Hall, and give pleaſure to every real friend of America.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Oct. 15.

The ſentiments of the good people of this ſtate, ſays a correſpondent, who have been oppoſed to the new Fœderal Conſtitution, are daily altering; and the only chance there is for the preſent adminiſtration to keep the reins of government will be, for the General Aſſembly to recommend a Convention to decide on the Conſtitution before another general election.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 17.

"I informed you in my laſt, that an opinion had began to prevail, that the exploſion of gun-powder near Veſoul, by which it was ſaid ſo many lives had been loſt, was the effect of chance, and not of deſign. This opinion is now generally received; and the Lord of Quince, who was conſidered as a monſter in nature, and juſtly too, whilſt he was thought to have been the author of a deliberate deſign to blow up his neighbours, is now pretty generally acquitted of the ſmalleſt ſhare of guilt in this tranſaction.

"The particulars of the caſe are thus ſtated in an account taken upon the ſpot: Three dragoons were walking in the park where the exploſion took place. In this park there ſtood a pavillion, where the powder and arms belonging to the Lord de Quince were kept. It was well known in the neighbourhood, that this was the place where the nobleman had always kept his powder and arms. The dragoons went into the pavillion, and being intoxicated reſolved to ſleep there that night. They procured a light, and probably went about with it to look at the different things that were in the building. It is conjectured, that finding a barrel of gunpowder (there was only one in the pavillion) and not knowing what it contained, they were not as careful with reſpect to the candle as they would otherwiſe have been; and thus incautiouſly ſet fire to the powder, which deſtroyed them and the building together. Thus they fell victims to their own imprudence and intoxication. The mangled bodies of theſe three men were found; and, after a minute inveſtigation, it does not appear that any other perſon whatever was either killed or hurt by the exploſion, ſo little truth was there in the report which at firſt prevailed, that the Lord de Quince, through hatred to the popular cauſe, had blown up his gueſts, whom, for the moſt helliſh purpoſe, he had invited to his houſe. Had this unfortunate, but innocent, gentleman fallen into the hands of the people immediately after this accident happened, and before they were cool enough to reflect, and enquire into the caſe, there is no doubt but he would have been made to ſuffer the moſt cruel death that people could deviſe, who, in inflicting it, would think that they were doing a meritorious deed, and an act of juſtice.

There is ſomething peculiarly delightful to the mind in tracing ſuch analogies between the natural and moral world, as tend to throw light on many important ſubjects, and to confirm our faith it the ſublime doctrine of our holy religion.---The origin and progreſſive ſtages of the butterfly's exiſtence are beautifully illuſtrative of the nature, changes, and future deſtiny of man. The butterfly is produced from a catterpillar, which, having moved for a ſeaſon in its lowly narrow ſphere, falls into a ſtate of torpid inſenſibility. Thus it continues during the gloom of winter; but when the gladſome beam of ſpring appears, it is re-animated, burſts its confinement, ſoars aloft, acquires new beauty, power and vigour. Its ſcene of action, its enjoyments, its exerciſes, are changed; the ſubſtance is retained, but the modification is totally altered: It is at once another, and the ſame:---Attend then to the demonſtrations of annual experience, and ſay---"*Why "ſhould it be thought incredible, that God ſhould raiſe the dead?*"

By Capt. Carpenter, who arrived here yeſterday, in ſeven days from Savanna, in Georgia, advices are received, which ſtate that the Commiſſioners from the United States for negociating with the Southern Indians have been diſappointed, in not being able to effect a Treaty. The cauſes of this failure are not mentioned.

Capt. Burbeck's company, which eſcorted the Commiſſioners on this occaſion, were expected to embark for New-York, on board Capt. Schemerhorn, the 20th inſt. and may be daily expected.

It appears by the papers from Boſton, that the inhabitants of that town are making the greateſt preparation to expreſs their reſpect to the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States on his arrival. A grand proceſſion has been determined on, and the ſeveral trades have prepared their reſpective ſtandards for the occaſion. At a late Town Meeting the Hon. Judge Sullivan ſuggeſted the propriety of erecting a permanent Triumphal Arch at the entrance of the Town, to remain a laſting memorial of this pleaſing event.

On this happy occaſion all party diſtinctions have ſubſided; all ranks are emulous to expreſs their feelings in the moſt unequivocal and loyal attachments to the DELIVERER OF THEIR COUNTRY, whoſe approach, like the glorious luminary of Heaven, appears to have totally diſſipated the fog of anti-fœderaliſm.

We hear from Rhode-Iſland that at their late ſeſſions of Aſſembly, held at Newport, a bill was introduced and paſſed into a law for collecting a Revenue, ſaid to be nearly ſimilar to that of the United States---the duties payable in ſolid coin. At the ſame time they made a new eſtabliſhment of revenue officers, and formed the State into diſtricts. Theſe proceedings are conſidered there as an indirect ſtep of the Anties towards a union with their ſiſter States: Moſt of the new appointed officers have been violent in their oppoſition to the Fœderal Government, having made loud complaints that the fees eſtabliſhed by Congreſs were exorbitant and oppreſſive; but ſince their appointment their tune is much altered---they begin to think themſelves very ſuitable perſons to hold the ſame poſts under the New Government, when that State comes into the Union. Notwithſtanding they have paper money at command, they appear to be very fond of a little hard caſh, and collect it with ſeverity from the veſſels which bring wood, brick and fiſh, into their State, to ſupply the ſea-port towns with thoſe articles, making them pay conſiderable fees in gold and ſilver.-----How can ſuch a deſcription of men have the preſumption to think that Congreſs will continue them in the ſtations they now hold, when that ſtate ſhall accede to the general government? Rather may it be ſuppoſed that men who have been aiding and ſupporting an iniquitous ſyſtem of government in their State, which has defrauded the widow, the fatherleſs children, and the honeſt creditor, of their property, will be conſidered as unſuitable perſons to be employed in poſts of honor and reſponſibility under a wiſe and good government.

A happy revolution of ſentiments is obſerved to have taken place throughout the United States:---Local views and narrow prejudices are univerſally reprobated.---A generous, national ſpirit pervades the whole Union: Formerly we uſed to call ourſelves Engliſhmen, Germans, Iriſhmen, Scotchmen, &c. according to the Country from whence we reſpectively originated---but now, even the diſtinctions of States are ſcarcely heard---and like other Great Nations, who have riſen to Fame and Empire, we are proud to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Country we inhabit, AMERICANS---a name that ſhall ere long be more deſired, and confer greater honor, than that of ROMAN ever did.

October 30, from a Correſpondent.

The TRANSIT of MERCURY, which will happen on Sunday, the 8th day of November next, will furniſh delightful entertainment to the Philomathi of every rational and enlightened nation. Several gentlemen of this city, we hear, have prepared apparatus for making obſervations on this grand phœnomenon; and it is much to the honour of New-York, to find ſo many friends of ſcience amongſt her citizens.

The Solar Syſtem is a ſubject, the conſideration whereof frequently aſtoniſhes the human mind: for although we may approach towards forming an idea of the vaſt ſpace which it occupies, the great number of miles and enormous ſize of the Sun, &c. yet we often fail of getting a competent idea. To conceive the ſize of the Sun, or the diſtance of Saturn, is nearly impoſſible, and almoſt repels the moſt daring imagination; and the common mode of delineating the orbits of the planets in plane, is one cauſe why ſome ſtudents find ſo much difficulty in apprehending the *true appearance* of the orbits of the heavenly bodies, which ſhould certainly be repreſented in ſection.

Mercury and Venus remove to a certain diſtance from the Sun, and then, after ſeeming at reſt, return in nearly the ſame line, and remove to the ſame diſtance on the other ſide, where the ſame thing is repeated. This, to the eye, is not a revolution in *ſection*; and this might be explained by a draught, which ſhould always accompany the common declinations.

Even looking at an Orrery is doing nothing towards having a true idea of the ſize and diſtance of the planets, in proportion to each other. If the Sun is only 1,000,000 times larger than the Earth, is is evident we cannot exhibit two circles, on any ſheet of elephant paper, that will bear this proportion to each other. Suppoſe we take the floor of a large room, and deſcribe a circle 2 feet in diameter; the earth may then be repreſented by a pin's head: the diſtance of the Sun from the Earth is about 80 times his diameter: if ſo, there muſt be a circle of 320 feet in diameter for the Earth's orbit, which no room will contain. If we try a large field, then draw the Earth's orbit, and ſtand in the center, ſuppoſing the eye to be in the place of the Sun, the earth will be too ſmall to be ſeen.

Theſe obſtacles occurring in the comparatively ſmall diſtance of the Earth, how ſhall we ever be able to conceive the immenſe diſtances of the Superior Planets?

The imagination, however, may be aſſiſted, by ſuppoſing the Fœderal Hall of New-York to repreſent the ſize of the Sun, ſay 500 feet in circumference: then Mercury would be only about the ſize of a billiard ball, and would appear about the diſtance of the Star redoubt on Greenwich road; Venus would be about the

ſize of a large tennis ball, at the diſtance of Cumming's tavern; the Earth, about the ſize of a 20lb. cannon ball, at Bergen; Mars, like a billiard ball, at Newark; Jupiter, about the ſize of a 300 gallon ſtill, at Elizabeth-town; Saturn, like a one hundred and eighty gallon ſtill, at Princetown, and the Georgium Sidus, or Herſchell Planet, would be at Philadelphia. By this ſcheme it is evident we would hardly diſtinguiſh Jupiter or Saturn with the naked eye, much leſs their Satellites: Neither could we conceive, properly, the difference between four miles and twenty, when viewed on a line; the four miles might appear like two or one, and the twenty might be ten or thirty, for ought we could judge. Hence it is demonſtrable that we cannot, by any contrivance, put the ſize and diſtance of the planets upon a proportionable ſcale, ſo as to take in the whole with our eye or underſtanding!

The ſlowneſs of their motion is equally incomprehenſible! Strange, to call a motion ſlow, which, in many of the planets, is quicker than that of a ball ſhot from a cannon! But a circuit, which is ſix or twelve months, or twenty years in performing, is ſlow beyond conception: and yet this motion is called whirling---as if the planets went round their orbits like a top!-----Though quick and ſlow are comparative terms, we have ideas of each ariſing from the medium of the two: the motion of a flea is quick; of a ſnail, ſlow; and the common walk of a man is neither quick nor ſlow. Let us imagine an elephant to walk, and a flea to hop the ſame diſtance in the ſame time, would not the motion of the one appear ſlow, and the other quick? In ſhort, quickneſs or ſlowneſs does not depend upon the abſolute quantity of ground over which the animal paſſes in a certain time, but upon the relative quantity of its own ſize.

The earth is about eight minutes in moving the ſpace of its diameter, 7970 miles, therefore its abſolute motion is ſlow; it is 24 hours making one revolution round its axis, which gives no idea of velocity. If, however, we were placed very near the earth, and could be held ſtill, unaffected by its attraction, the earth's ſurface would appear to change with an incredible velocity; and ſo would a ſnail's motion appear to an animalcule. The quantity of ſpace, when compared to any we can move over in the ſame time, is vaſt, and the motion quick; but when conſidered as belonging to a body of the ſize of a world, the motion is ſlow. Suppoſe a common globe was turned eaſily round in 24 hours; imagine an animal, as much inferior to it as a man is to the earth; would the animal apprehend this globe's motion round its axis in 24 hours to be quick, or to deſerve the name of whirling? Would we not rather ſay, that though the ſurface paſſed quick in review before the animal, yet the abſolute motion of the whole was exceedingly ſlow? Perhaps it is our meaſuring this motion by miles, that makes us fancy it quick---which is much like taking the height of a mountain in hair breadths. When we are told that Saturn moves in its orbit more than 22,000 miles in an hour, we conceive the velocity to be great; but when we find that he is more than three hours moving the ſpace of his own diameter, we muſt then think it, as it really is, ſlow.

The following is the moſt accurate calculation we can procure, of the ſize, diſtance and periods of the planets, which we hope will at preſent be acceptable to our readers:

	Diam. in Eng. miles.	Diſtance from the Sun.	Ann. Periods. y d h	Square miles in ſurface.
Sun	890,000			1,828,911,000,000
Mer.	3,000	36,841,468	0 87 23	21,236,800
Ven.	9 330	68 891,486	0 224 17	691,361,300
Earth	7,970	95 173 000	1 0 0	199,859,860
Mars	5,400	145 014 148	1 321 17	62 038,240
Jupiter	94,000	494 990,976	11 314 18	20,603,970,000
Saturn	78,000	907 956,130	29 174 0	14,102,562,000
Herſ.	36,000	1,800,000,000	82 34 0	7,577,496,000

Comets.-----Twenty-one have been ſeen, periods of three only accurately aſcertained------

1ſt. 1531, 1607, 1682 and 1758,	period 75 years.
2d. 1532, 1661, and is expected in 1790,	129 years.
3d. Appeared laſt in 1680,	575 years.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 4.

On Monday laſt the Honorable RICHARD PETERS, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Speaker of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate; and yeſterday PETER Z. LLOYD, Eſq; was elected Clerk.

The Supreme Executive Council have appointed DANIEL BRODHEAD, Eſq; Surveyor General of this ſtate, in the place of JOHN LUKENS, Eſq; deceaſed.

Agreeably to the proclamation of his Excellency the Preſident of the United States, recommending THURSDAY, the 26th of *November*, as a day of general Thankſgiving and Prayer, the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council have, by proclamation, appointed that day for the purpoſe throughout this ſtate.

The National Aſſembly of France have come to the following reſolutions:

Firſt. The National Aſſembly ordain, That in future no money ſhall be ſent to the Court of Rome to the Vice-Legateſhip of Avignon, nor to the Nunciate of Lucerne, for any religious purpurpoſe whatever: but the pariſhioners ſhall apply to their Biſhops for benefices and diſpenſations, which ſhall be granted to them gratis, notwithſtanding any privilege or exception to the contrary. All churches in France ſhould enjoy the ſame liberty.

Secondly. No perſon ſhall in future hold any benefice of benefices exceeding the annual income of 3000 livres. No perſon ſhall enjoy penſions or benefices to a greater amount than the above ſum of 3000 livres.

Thirdly. On the delivery of the account, which ſhall be laid before the Aſſembly of the ſtate, of penſions and rewards, the Aſſembly, in concert with the King, ſhall proceed to ſuppreſs thoſe that have not been merited, and to reduce ſuch as ſhall appear exceſſive, reſerving to themſelves the power of determining a certain ſum which the King ſhall diſpoſe of in future to ſuch purpoſes.

The ſum which the Aſſembly intend to allow the rectors of country pariſhes, in lieu of tithes, is not more than 1500 livres, or about 70 guineas a year.

This will be paring down the livings with a vengeance; for many of the country pariſhes, particularly in Normandy, are worth 700l. a year.

The following is copied from a late Boſton Paper:---

BOSTON.

[*A gentleman who arrived in this town on Sunday laſt, from Ruſſia, has been good enough to communicate the following particulars, addreſſed to the Printer. It will be more acceptable to the public, as the accounts we have received of the ſtate of affairs in the North have all along been involved in "thick darkneſs," owing to the indirect channels through which the people of this hemiſphere have been obliged to receive information of events in that quarter.*]

"SIR, October 3, 1789.

"THE Ruſſians and Swedes ſtill continue hoſtilities, nor does it appear probable, that their difference will ſpeedily terminate to their mutual repoſe: The growing greatneſs, together with the amazing increaſe of the Empreſs's authority, has not only menaced his Swediſh majeſty, but ſtruck a general alarm into all the European powers. Her ambition appears unlimited: And her diſpoſition, as well as her inclination to extirpate the Turks from Europe, have excited the attention of his Britannic majeſty, together with the King of Pruſſia, to check her wonted career, and curb thus early the encroachments of her power: and by this junction to keep the balance of Europe more equally poized:---From theſe principles the King of Sweden has been induced to declare war---or from like motives to engage in an alliance with the Turks againſt the Empreſs; ſhould ſhe be ſucceſsful in the Black Sea by their conqueſt, her next object would be to reduce the Swedes to a like ſubmiſſion. The Swediſh King has wiſely conceived, that a neighbouring power is to be watched in its infancy, and not be permitted to grow to ſuch extremes as would be dangerous of attacking that power; but juſtly conſidered beſt to reduce it to its former limitations: Had he tamely remained a ſpectator, and calmly have beheld the ſucceſs of her operations, he might have found it difficult to have defended his own territories againſt an uſurpation. However, the genius of the Swediſh monarch evidently appears calculated for war; his enterpriſing character never intended to have continued as an idle beholder, when his intereſt ſeemed ſo manifeſtly concerned in forming an alliance---endeavouring to controul the rapid growth of the Ruſſian empire. Happily for him, his genius coincided with his inclination, and happily for his ſubjects, a combination of circumſtances animated him to this enterpriſe!---His declaration of war was received with as much aſtoniſhment to the court of Ruſſia, as if a like declaration had ſprung from the moſt diſtant quarter.

"It is ſaid to be univerſally the opinion formed in Peterſburg, that the Grand Seignior has engaged to be at the whole expence of the war, provided Sweden took an active part therein; beſides furniſhing the King with a conſiderable loan by way of ſecurity, in caſe of failure on his ſide, and to ſupport all the charges which may accrue to his Swediſh majeſty.

"Long has the King of Sweden wiſhed for an opportunity to recover thoſe poſſeſſions in Livonia*, which were arreſted from his anceſtors. The time appears now to be approaching, if this favourable moment is miſſed, perhaps another may never preſent in the courſe of his reign.-----Hitherto he has been fortunate, a battle having been fought on the confines of Swediſh Finland, about one hundred miles from Peterſburg, which is reported to have laſted three days ſucceſſively; in which the Swediſh King gained greatly the advantage, owing in a great meaſure to the judicious ſituation of his poſt, which was happily choſen on the ſummit of two mountains, where the Ruſſian army attempted to diſlodge him, and force him from his fortifications, in which they received great ſlaughter, and were repulſed with conſiderable loſs---more particularly the choſen guards of the Empreſs, who having diſtinguiſhed themſelves in an eminent manner, are ſaid to have been cut off to a man.

"It was whiſpered in Peterſburg, when the Empreſs heard of this defeat, ſhe could not contain herſelf from diſplaying the marks of her mortification; neither could ſhe refrain from exhibiting her diſtreſs by a flood of tears, at the loſs of her favorite guards. She wept bitterly!

"It is impoſſible to ſatisfy the public curioſity, in any minute detail of the war with the land forces of Ruſſia and Sweden, neither can the authenticity be fully relied on: The deſpotic and uncontrouled authority exercíſed by the Empreſs throughout her dominions, make it the more difficult to collect any ſatisfactory intelligence here; no papers being publiſhed which dare treat on the ſubject, nor have individuals the courage to meet together in a ſocial way, to liſp a word reſpecting politics-----Whether citizens or foreigners, it amounts to the ſame, if they are detected they are immediately ſeized and ſent to Siberia.

"It was laughable after the famous battle before mentioned, the Empreſs ſent an expreſs directly to Peterſburg, announcing the "ſucceſs of her arms;" ſhe took precaution however, even in this meſſage, to forbid any perſons ſpeaking concerning the engagement, and on every corner poſt in the city, advertiſements were by her placed to this effect; which indicated in a great meaſure on whoſe ſide the victory terminated: Had the Ruſſians have gained the advantage, they would not have been ſo cautious to have kept the ſecret---on the contrary, readily have exulted in their own favor, it being the policy of the court of Ruſſia never to avow the ſucceſs of her enemies arms, but to endeavour to turn them to their own advantage; neither will they acknowledge that they have been worſted in any action; but always deceived the public, by giving out, that they come off victorious, and without any loſs.

"A part of the Ruſſian army marched laſt winter to join their troops in Turkey, the ſeverity of the ſeaſon was uncommon, ſo that 20,000 men are ſaid to have fell a ſacrifice to the immoderate cold, beſide many diſabled and rendered incapable of duty afterwards. This is a prodigious number to have periſhed in a march! It appears almoſt improbable at firſt view, and you may be apt to incline to think it too much of the marvellous. It is not a Grecian or Roman ſtory, neither is it any part of the hiſtory of the Goths and Vandals, which overran in ſuch ſwarms the major part of Europe, ſomewhat in the eleventh century; but it is the Ruſſian army that I am ſpeaking of. No ſuch wonder---when we conſider the number of troops which the Empreſs can raiſe on an emergency; and in which, as I am informed, ſhe has now actually in arms 300,000---150,000 of which are on the borders of Turkey----80,000 againſt the Swedes, the reſt are in her fleet and galleys, or diſtributed in various parts of her empire---and if the war ſhould continue, it is thought that ſhe ſtill intends augmenting them.

"The command of the gallies was given to the Prince of Naſſau---they are built in imitation of the Turkiſh---it is concluded they are deſtinied on the ſhore of Swediſh Finland; there are upwards of 100, they ſailed with 20,000 men on board from Cronſtadt the 1ſt of July.

"We fell in with the Ruſſian fleet the 20th of July as we ſailed down the Baltic; eight leagues weſt end of the iſle of Gotland---the 22d, as we came in ſight of the Swediſh fleet ten leagues S. W. of Ocland, we computed them about 20 leagues apart, the Ruſſians ſtanding down, the Sweeds up the Baltic.

"The Ruſſians have by far the heavieſt metal, and the moſt ſhips---we ſailed in company during moſt of the day with the Ruſſians, which afforded us an opportunity, from our nearneſs to them, not only to aſcertain their number, but likewiſe to judge the ſtrength of their metal, viz. twenty-nine ſail of the line, five of theſe 100 guns each, five frigates, &c. We learnt in a more particular manner the number of the Swediſh fleet, from an Engliſh maſter of a veſſel who was brought too by a Swediſh frigate, ſtationed at ſome diſtance from the fleet, the Captain of which acquainted him, that the Swediſh admiral knew nothing of the Ruſſian fleet being out of the Gulph of Finland, and mentioned to him the force of their fleet---twenty-eight ſail of the line, and eight frigates, from forty to fifty guns each.

"The ſuperiority of the Swediſh ſeamen, is conſidered more than a counterpoiſe to the ſuperiority of the metal of the Ruſſian fleet.

"Such unlimited authority, and ſuch deſpotic will, has the Empreſs to keep all her motions in profound ſecrecy, that a ſtranger reſiding in Peterſburg or its vicinity, could not eaſily be perſuaded war was in her dominions---there being no hoſtile preparations in that city---but every circumſtance carries the appearance of quiet repoſe, and all ſeems to be huſhed in peace.

"Chevalier Paul Jones is not diſgraced, as was reported, he is diveſted of all command at this preſent time, but takes his rank as Le Contre Admiral, and his pay ſtill continues as ſuch. It is ſuppoſed that jealouſy is the cauſe of his removal from employment---he does not appear at court, but remains in Peterſburg as a private perſon."

* Livonia may be conſidered as the granary of the North, being very fertile in corn, which formerly ſupplied Sweden; but ſince it has been ceded to the Ruſſians in 1742, the Swedes are induced in time of ſcarcity to purchaſe all their corn here, by paying ready caſh.---This is ſaid to be the ground of the quarrel, as well as the king of Sweden laying claim to ſome parts of Ruſſian Finland, which formerly belonged to the Swedes.

Arrived in this Port yeſterday.

Ship Mary, Capt. Bonſall, from Grenada.
----- Johns, Gill, from London.
Brig Mercury, Gardiner, from St. Croix.
---- Mary, M'Keever, from Jamaica.
---- Sukey, Moffat, from Port-au-Prince.
---- Elizabeth, Harle, from Liverpool.
---- Active, Mendeville, from Madeira.
Schooner ---------, ------- from Hiſpaniola.
--------- Tom, Harrimond, from North-Carolina.
--------- Beſs, -----, from St. Vincent. Two Days before her arrival the Captain was drowned.
Sloop Sally, Haughton, from Cape-Francois.

We hear the Brig Pomona, ----------, from Jamaica for this Port, was caſt away a few days ago in our Bay; the people were ſaved, but the veſſel and cargo entirely loſt.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam*,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place, in Blockley, price *ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence* a bottle, and by the dozen *ſix ſhillings* a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſment, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt, § CHRISTIANA LEECH.

WE, the ſubſcribers, auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, where Samuel Brackenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of ſaid defendant to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 30th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county aforeſaid. Alſo all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid defendant's eſtate, or have any of his effects in their hands, are deſired to make return thereof to the auditors, at the time and place aforeſaid, in order the debts and credits of ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of his eſtate as the law directs.

Oct. 24, 1789. § JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, JOHN KERR. } Auditors.

Northern Liberties, Fourth ſtreet continued Nov. 3, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Sparks*, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, to

‡ CHRISTIAN GREGORY, Adminiſtrator.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 12th of Oct. an Apprentice lad, named *Samuel Force*, by trade a ſhoemaker; had on and took away with him, a rediſh brown coat, a narrow black and white ſtriped jacket, Nankeen breeches, a pair of calimanco ditto, a broad ſtriped calicoe waiſtcoat, one Nankeen ditto, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a high-crowned round hat. He is ſtraight made, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, brown eyes, brown hair, hanging in curls over his ſhoulders, full faced, a little freckled, ſour countenance. Whoever apprehends and brings him to me, or lodges him in gaol, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by DAVID FENTON, living in Arch ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1789.

Montgomery County, October 17, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in Montgomery county, on the 17th inſtant, a ſtout pied C O W, fit for Beef. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM BURK.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quantity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, will ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons, } *by their attorney,*
Levy A. Levy, } *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

TO BE SOLD,

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of William Jones, deceaſed,

A valuable plantation and tract of land,

Situate in Weſt-town townſhip, in the county of Cheſter,

CONTAINING one hundred and three acres, bounded by land of James Gibbons, Caleb James and Thomas Cheyney, Eſquires; whereon is erected a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, a good frame barn and ſufficient ſtabling adjoining, a good granary, a ſpring-houſe near the door, over a never failing ſpring. The arable land is good and produces excellent crops of grain. There is a ſufficient proportion of meadow and woodland on the ſaid premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes and be informed of the terms, by applying to Thomas or Samuel Jones, in Birmingham, Henry H. Graham, in Cheſter, or the ſubſcriber in Thornbury, Delaware county.

§ JOHN BRINTON, Acting Executor.

N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March next.

October 24, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 10th of September laſt, in Cheltenham townſhip, Montgomery county, at the nine miles ſtone, old York road, a ſmall brindle COW; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † RICHARD MARTIN.

CAME to the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, near Doe run, in Cheſter county, on or about the 27th of October laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 7 years old, has a white foot and ſtar, paces altogether in her common travel. As the ſubſcriber has taken good care of her and uſed his utmoſt endeavours to find an owner, he now notifies any perſon or perſons, having loſt ſuch a creature, to come, prove property, pay all charges, and take her away, if not, ſhe will be ſold for her keeping. ‡ 2 w. JAMES PORTER.

October 2, 1789.

WAS taken up on the eleventh inſtant, treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber's premiſes, in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, a ſmall bay MARE, branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold according to law. ¶ ELIAS HORNING.

October 21, 1789.

Brandywine Hundred, New Caſtle county, Oct. 22, 1789.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Thurſday, the 12th day of November next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 130 acres of land, late the property of Thomas Bird. There are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a ſpring of good water near the door, a good bearing orchard, about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the plough-land is good and fertile, one third of the land well timbered; there is a great convenience for water-works, as Brandywine creek runs half round ſaid place; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country, within about three miles of Wilmington. The conditions will be made known at the time and and place of ſale, by JOHN BIRD, Executor. ¶

ON *Saturday*, the 14th of November, will be expoſed to ſale, at the houſe of Capt. Clunn, in Lamberton, in the county of Burlington, New-Jerſey, 95 lots of land, from four tenths of an acre to two acres and an half, adjoining to the northward of lands belonging to the eſtate of Captain William Richards, deceaſed; any perſon deſirous of information touching the premiſes, may ſee a plan of ſaid lots at Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER'S, in Philadelphia, and be fully informed as to the title, either by him, or RICHARD HOWELL, Eſquire, Councillor at law, in Trenton.

Trenton, October 16, 1789.

Montgomery county, October 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 10th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Alexander Moore, in Norriſtown, a certain meſſuage and two ſeveral pieces or tracts of land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, the firſt containing 16 acres, more or leſs; the ſecond containing 100 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Daniel Deal, Andrew Crawford, deceaſed, and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Zimmerman, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Newtown, October 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue on the premiſes, on Friday, the 20th of November next, at noon. A certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of 340 acres of land, ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard Durdin and others, alſo ſundry goods and chattels, ſuch as ſtock, grain, farming utenſils, houſhold and kitchen furniture. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as late the property of Daniel Vardon, junior, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Perkiomen and Skippack townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 18th day of this inſtant, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE, about 19 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has red hair, had on, a white cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, a pair of linſey ſtriped trowſers, and took with him a pair of linnen ditto, a white linnen ſhirt, and is ſuppoſed to have taken another with him, a pair of neats leather ſhoes, almoſt new, and ſilver plated buckles, a pair of woollen ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of thread ditto, a red ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, a good felt hat; it is ſuppoſed he has taken his route towards Frederick-town in Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to me, or ſecures him in Montgomery county gaol, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ MICHAEL ZIEGLER, Tanner.

N. B. He ſpeaks the Engliſh and German very well.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Samuel Lefever, deceaſed, there will be expoſed to public ſale, at ten o'clock, on the 11th day of November next, on the premiſes, that valuable Plantation and Mills whereon Samuel Lefever lately lived, ſituate in Straſburg and Leacock townſhips, Lancaſter county, on the main road leading from Lancaſter to the Gap, Wilmington and Newport, 10 miles from Lancaſter and 37 from Newport, Pecque-creek running thro' the ſame. Said tract contains 346 acres of good lime-ſtone land, about 165 acres thereof cleared, near 30 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered. There are erected a good dwelling-houſe and large barn, beſides a number of other out-houſes; alſo a good Merchant and Saw-mill, the merchant-mill has one pair of burrs and one pair of country ſtones, with three boulting-cloths. Said Plantation will be ſold in two ſeparate tracts, one with the Mills, containing from 119 to 146 acres, the other a farm, containing from 200 to 227 acres, as may beſt ſuit purchaſers, with a reaſonable proportion of watered meadow, plough and woodland to each. Any perſons inclining to view the lands before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn them, by applying to either Samuel Lefever, Joſeph Lefever, Hugh M'Cally, or William Reynolds, living on and near the premiſes. Attendance will be given and Conditions made known at the time and place of ſale, by THOMAS EVANS, and WILLIAM WEBB, executors.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a quantity of firſt and ſecond crop Hay. Oct. 7, 1789. †

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
ew3M JOSEPH BARNES,
September 30, 1789. JOSEPH FEW.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.---The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Shorer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.---The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale ---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town. ctf. ROBT. T. HOOE,

Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1789. CHARLES LITTLE.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the ſecond after Leap Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the riſing, ſetting, places, and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time, and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the ſeaſons, by James Thomſon.---Communion with paſt hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the ſixth Pſalm, by Joſeph Addiſon.---A deſcription of the reapers, by James Thompſon.---The contraſt.---Verſes on ingratitude, by William Shakeſpear.---Thoughts on human life.---A ſingular inſtance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable inſtance of generoſity in an Indian.---Rule for ſervants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on deſtroying thoſe inſects which infeſt apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raiſing of ſheep---on the preſervation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of ſtacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A ſcale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon, &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for deſtroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropſy, by Jonathan Zane.---A liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in the city of Philadelphia, from the firſt of September 1788, to the firſt of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables ſhewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table ſhewing the amount of wages or expences in the courſe of a year, from one penny to 20 ſhillings per day.---Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America.---A ſcale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, poſt towns, &c.

The Aſtronomical Calculations by *William Waring.*

Alſo to be Sold by the Printers hereof. eo2utf.

Imported, in the John and Grange, from Liverpool, and for Sale, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

At the corner of *Market* and *Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia,*

CAPT, and jeweled and other warranted watches,	Large and ſmall turnbenches,
Japaned clock faces,	Hand and tail vizes,
Enameled watch faces,	Sliding tongs and cutting nippers,
Clock and time-piece ſprings,	Large and ſmall ſtakes,
Watch ſprings,	Large and ſmall ſcrew plates,
Ground and unground glaſſes,	Large and ſmall plyers,
Fuze chains and arbours,	Round noſe ditto,
Regulating ſprings,	Hammers and blow pipes,
Caſe ſprings and buttons,	Caſe ſtakes and hammers,
Catgut, large and ſmall,	Pinion and frame guages,
Oil ſtones,	Scales and weights,
Pumice and rotten ſtone,	Pocket compaſſes and dials,
Magnifying glaſſes,	Steel drill bows,
Slit pinions and bells,	Bruſhes,
Caſt braſs and forged work,	Large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files.
Large and ſmall bench vizes,	

A Lady's elegant gold watch, and watches repaired at the moſt reaſonable rates. ¶

Philadelphia, October 15, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH RAWLINSON, late of the city of Philadelphia (widow) deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Executor.

*** A large three ſtory houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, to be lett, enquire of JOHN GARDNER, Keys-alley.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3102.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1789.

From the CARLISLE GAZETTE *of October 21.*

HINTS for the Members of CONVENTION.

NUMBER II.

"HE that pulls down ſhould build up." The truth of this maxim is too much felt and acknowledged, to be either denied or evaded. It ſhall therefore be the object of this paper to point out the heads of a government, which, in my eſtimation, would be both ſafe and practicable.

Of the Executive Branch.

I. Your Executive ſhould conſiſt of a ſingle perſon.

'Tis in this proviſion alone, you can find both energy and ſafety. The firſt is the native, and the laſt the artificial conſequence of unity. Energy may exiſt without ſafety, but ſafety cannot exiſt without energy. Hence it is that weak and wicked, applied to governments, are convertible terms. Beſides, an individual is more eaſily watched and controuled, than any greater number. Standing alone, his virtues and wiſdom muſt ſupport, his vices and folly will condemn him. In the one caſe you will have an object of praiſe and reward; in the other, a ſubject of cenſure and puniſhment. But divide the authority, and you deſtroy the effects---you obſtruct his good intentions, you facilitate his bad, and you hide is faults. Hiſtory is crowded with facts which demonſtrate the truth of this reaſoning. I need but refer to the Roman Tribunes, the Achæens prætors, and the Athenian Generals.

But the value of this quality (unity) depends on

II. The duration of the appointment.

This ſhould be governed by the following principles---the independency of the magiſtrate, and the eſtabliſhment of his adminiſtration; neither of which can be ſecured, but by putting both beyond the reach of every annual guſt of folly and of faction.

III. The extent of the authority.

This can admit of little diſpute while Monteſquieu's famous maxim of the diſtinctneſs and compleatneſs of the ſeveral branches continues to be a favourite. If convening and prorougeing the Legiſlature in caſes of emergency and diſagreement;---of commanding the forces of the ſtate;---of granting reprieves and pardons;---of appointing all officers of the ſtate (except the Treaſurer);----of correſponding with Congreſs and the ſtates;----of tranſmitting information and recommending meaſures, &c. be executive duties, and cannot be ſafely beſtowed upon either of the other branches, it follows of courſe that they muſt be aſſigned to this.

Of the Legiſlative Branch.

A plural Legiſlature is as neceſſary to good government, as a ſingle Executive. This ariſes from the difference of their duties. The one is to deliberate; the other is to act. The one may be regarded as the head, the other as the arm of the ſtate. This makes laws;---that executes them. A difference of ſtructure is therefore clearly concluded from a difference of character. Wiſdom is the ſpecific quality of the Legiſlature, grows out of the number of the body, and is made up of the portions of ſenſe and knowledge which each member brings to it. Energy, the ſpecific quality of the Executive, riſes out of the unity of deſign and firmneſs of conduct, which can only be found in an individual. But it is not enough that your Legiſlature ſhould be numerous, it ſhould alſo be divided. Numbers alone are not a ſufficient barrier againſt the impulſes of paſſion,---the combinations of intereſt, the intrigues of faction,---the haſte of folly, or the ſpirit of encroachment. Under this fact, the wiſdom of man has deviſed the expedient of a ſecond branch. It was his intention, that one ſhould watch over and controul the other, ſupply its wants, correct its blunders, and croſs its deſigns, ſhould they be criminal or erroneous. But as far as the experiment has been made, his view is yet unattained, and his labors abortive. Whilſt the two houſes are homogeneous, choſen by the ſame people---for the ſame length of time and the ſame purpoſes---the advantages of diviſion are unfelt and unknown. They exactly reflect each other, and the evil is rather encreaſed than diminiſhed. Hence it is, that real and imaginary diſtinctions have been employed to diſcriminate and diverſify theſe bodies;---that one ſhould be choſen for a longer, the other for a ſhorter time;---that they ſhould be elected by perſons differently qualified; and, in ſhort, that, as far as poſſible, they ſhould be made to repreſent different intereſts.

Under this reaſoning I would eſtabliſh a legiſlature of two houſes. The upper ſhould repreſent the property, the lower the population of the ſtate. The upper ſhould be choſen by freemen poſſeſſing in lands and houſes one thouſand pounds;---the lower by all ſuch as had reſided four years in the country and paid taxes. The firſt ſhould be choſen for four, the laſt for two years. They ſhould, in authority, be co-equal.

We do not want examples of ſuch governments in the United States. New-York, New-Jerſey and Maryland, have all admitted the principle, though in different ways; and as far as their experiment go, its operation has been found uſeful.

Of the Judicial Branch.

Of this little need be ſaid. Moſt of men of any knowledge or reflection admit all that we ought to require, viz. the independency of the Judges.

This admitted, it neceſſarily follows that their proviſion ſhould be permanent, and that the tenure on which they hold their appointments ſhould be that of good behaviour.

The Idea of a Council of Reviſion.

On this ſubject I will but quote an article from the conſtitution of the ſtate of New-York, and ſubjoin a remark or two of my own. The article runs thus, "that all bills which have paſſed the Senate and Aſſembly ſhall, before they become laws, be preſented to the Governor, Chancellor and Judges of the ſupreme court, or any two of them, for their reviſal and conſideration, and if upon reviſion and conſideration it ſhould appear improper to the ſaid council of reviſion, that the bill ſo preſented ſhould become a law, they ſhall return the ſame, with their objections in writing, to the Houſe in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large in their minutes, and proceed to reconſider the bill. But if, after ſuch reconſideration, two thirds of both Houſes ſhall agree to paſs the ſame, it ſhall become a law."

This idea is new, and I think the proviſion may be uſeful. A negative, thus qualified and divided can create neither alarm nor offence. It ſeems alſo well calculated to give the executive and judicial branches that defenſive power againſt the legiſlative, which they ought to poſſeſs; and will neceſſarily bring into exerciſe the profeſſional talents and knowledge of a body, which elſe would, in this view, be left to the ſtate.

A FARMER.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER II.

The Nation which would be ſerved by Men of honeſty and great abilities muſt pay well.

IN my excurſions thro' ſeveral parts of New-England, I have noticed a claſs of citizens, who complain of the compenſations allowed by Congreſs to the principal officers of government.

The liberal character of the Americans is an evidence that thoſe complaints ariſe more from their ſtrong jealouſy for liberty, than from parſimony. A jealous concern for public liberty is a noble paſſion, which will guard the freedom of your poſterity, but at the ſame time it needs the rigid correction of reaſon. A weak and ignorant adminiſtration is one common means of ſubverting popular rights. Thoſe very principles in the human mind, which make men jealous of their liberty, without reſtraint, will lead them into licentiouſneſs.

The end of a good government is to divide out liberty in proper proportions to every citizen, that all may be free, and none oppreſſed. In a ſtate of anarchy, every neighbour becomes a tyrant in his own little ſphere of afflicting; in abſolute governments there are few tyrants, awful in their courſe---and to approach them is approaching death. If you muſt be wretched, it matters little whether the miniſter of a prince or an ill-natured neighbour be the inſtrument. Civil government is the only poſſible guard againſt theſe evils. If you were a nation of ſlaves, the ſword, bayonet and priſon, would give efficacy to the meaſures of weak and unprincipled rulers; but you are free, and if governed at all, men of high talents and approved integrity, your moſt literary and induſtrious citizens, muſt be called into employment. Such men never have need to beg buſineſs, for the reſources of of their own minds and application is a fund of wealth. If the public deſign to have their ſervices, the reward muſt be adequate to their abilities, and bear ſome proportion to the gains they make in private life.

No man will leave a private employment, which promiſes him a thouſand dollars per annum, for an office of half the ſum, in which he is reſponſible to the public opinion, and perhaps endangers the loſs of his reputation for wiſdom; a ſacrifice for which no pecuniary ſatisfaction can be made. Honor or the public notice may with a few be an inducement; but theſe few are perſons of great vanity, and have not the abilities for a difficult or confidential truſt. Men of diſcernment, and ſuch you want, know how to eſtimate their own conſequence in the ſtate. They know that if for the preſent you employ mean abilities for the ſake of being ſerved at a cheap rate, the public ſyſtem will ſoon be deranged, and that you muſt then purchaſe their aid at ſuch price as they pleaſe. It is a better way to commence your government on ſuch principles as will be permanent. Let public officers be few, and make them reſponſible both for their capacity and honeſty. It is too much the cuſtom of this country to pity a man, who ſays "I did as well as I knew." Ignorance ought to be no excuſe before the ſacred tribunal of the public. He who accepts an office doth it at his own riſque, and there are as many reaſons why he ſhould bear the conſequence of incapacity as of knavery. Make this the known rule for deciſion on public characters, and the ignorant ſeekers of office will become leſs troubleſome in their ſolicitations. Give an honorable reward, which will command the ſervice of your moſt diſtinguiſhed citizens, to whatever department they are called. Such men have a character to loſe, and ambition will unite with every other conſideration to call forth their greateſt exertions.

If this propoſal doth not pleaſe, it is eaſy to change the ſyſtem, for in every country there are rogues and dunces in plenty, who will ſerve you at any price; BUT REMEMBER, THAT THE FIRST WILL CHEAT YOU OUT OF THOUSANDS, AND THE LATTER DISSIPATE MILLIONS BY THEIR IGNORANCE.

The compenſations determined by Congreſs are as ſmall as can poſſibly command the ſervice of your beſt characters---a leſs ſum, by throwing the execution of your government into unſkilful hands, would have endangered the whole. The pay of the Senate and Commons, great as it may ſound in the ear of ſome, circumſtances being all conſidered, it is not extravagant. It is a prevalent idea through the Union, that theſe gentlemen ſhall hold no other office under the Empire or particular States---moſt of them to ſerve you have relinquiſhed lucrative employments---after the firſt year Congreſs will not probably be together more than fifty days in a year---tho' your repreſentatives be encreaſed, the expence of a legiſlature will be much leſs than the ſums given by the ſeveral States to ſupport the members of the old Congreſs. Your whole civil liſt, including every department, would not half defray the houſhold expences of an European Prince. The higheſt officers in your judiciary and revenue have not a better proviſion than grooms of the ſtable, noble keepers of hawks and hounds, and dependants ſtill more inſignificant than thoſe, receive in other nations from the hands of Royalty. Uſeleſs officers are the vermin of a State, but ſome officers are neceſſary to its very exiſtence. Let them be few as poſſible, but men of approved ability-- pay them well---make them reſponſible---and if after this any are unfaithful, demand what attonement you pleaſe, it will not be too ſevere.

Northern Liberties, Fourth ſtreet continued Nov. 3, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Sparks*, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, to

‡ CHRISTIAN GREGORY, Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery County, October 17, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in Montgomery county, on the 17th inſtant, a ſtout pied C O W, fit for Beef. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM BURK.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather---how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented---in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam*,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth ſtreet; Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place, in Blockley, price *ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence* a bottle, and by the dozen *ſix ſhillings* a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects; Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſment, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt, § CHRISTIANA LEECH.

WE, the ſubſcribers, auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, where Samuel Brackenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of ſaid defendant to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 30th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county aforeſaid. Alſo all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid defendant's eſtate, or have any of his effects in their hands, are deſired to make return thereof to the auditors, at the time and place aforeſaid, in order the debts and credits of ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of his eſtate as the law directs.

Oct. 24, 1789. § JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, JOHN KERR. } Auditors.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 12th of Oct. an Apprentice lad, named *Samuel Force*, by trade a ſhoemaker; had on and took away with him, a rediſh brown coat, a narrow black and white ſtriped jacket, Nankeen breeches, a pair of calimanco ditto, a broad ſtriped calicoe waiſtcoat, one Nankeen ditto, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a high-crowned round hat. He is ſtraight made, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, brown eyes, brown hair, hanging in curls over his ſhoulders, full faced, a little freckled, ſour countenance. Whoever apprehends and brings him to me, or lodges him in gaol, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by DAVID FENTON, living in Arch-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1789.

Bucks county, October 29, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Walker, in Warrington, Bucks county, a dark brown HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years of age, with a ſtar between his eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his keeping in four weeks from the date hereof. RICHARD WALKER.

AUGUSTA, October 10.

The honorable the executive council are expected to meet on Tuesday next, when we have authority to say, a proclamation will be issued, announcing the pacific understanding which lately took place at the Rock Landing, between the honorable the Commissioners and the Chiefs of the Creek nation.

On Tuesday last the honorable the Commissioners for Indian affairs set out from this place, by the middle route, for New-York.

A correspondent observes, that Mr. M'Gillivray's retreat from Rock Landing, and (if report says true) the Spanish Ambassador's abrupt departure from New-York, are circumstances from which we may predict a continental war on our southern frontiers.

The Governor has received a dispatch from Col. Howel, of Effingham county, announcing that depredations have been already committed by the Indians, since their departure from the Rock Landing, by taking four Negroes and a horse from Captain Bird, and three horses from Mr. Lostinger; and that a party had gone in pursuit.

SAVANNA, October 15.

On Tuesday the 29th ult. the Schooner Fanny, Capt. Rodgers, from Montserrat to this place, in lat. 26. 40. long. 72. spoke the Sloop Washington, Capt. Kirby, from Philadelphia, bound to Cape-Francois, out 8 days, all well.

CHARLESTON, (S C.) October 20.

Extract of a letter from Augusta, dated Oct. 15.

"The governor hath received information by an express who arrived on Tuesday from Washington county, that alarming depredations are committing by our savage foes: they have burnt Kemp's fort and several houses, and give full scope to their natural barbarity, in exercising their usual cruelties.----Two families have been taken from Greene county, and carried into the Indian nation.

A letter from the governor of North-Carolina to a gentleman in this city mentions, that from the returns he had received of the elections for members of the convention, the friends of the union might entertain the most flattering hopes of that state's soon adopting the constitution.

Captain M'Dowell, in the Brig Manchester, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in eight weeks, from Liverpool, on the 2d of October, in lat. 28. long. 63. spoke the Brig Enterprize, Captain Perkins, from Casco-Bay, bound to Cape-Francois, in great distress, having lost his masts, boat, &c. in a gale of wind on the 26th of September. Captain M'Dowell supplied him with spars, oars, and what other necessaries he stood in need of.

PETERSBURG, October 29.

Tuesday the Honorable the Commissioners for treating with the nations of Indians, south of the river Ohio, arrived in this town, on their way to New-York.

We learn that Mr. M'Gillivray, who, with between one and two thousand Indians, met the Commissioners at Rock Landing, declined acceding to the terms proposed by the Commissioners; but that all the other Chiefs seemed extremely desirous of being at peace with the United States.

Although no treaty has been concluded with the Creeks, yet the strongest assurances were given by M'Gillivray and all the head men present, that no hostilities should be committed on the part of their nation.

The Supreme Executive of Georgia are also taking effectual measures to prevent aggressions or provocations on the part of the inhabitants of the frontiers of that state.

The Commissioners sent friendly messages to the other nations comprehended within the limits of their commission.

FREDERICKSBURG, October 29.

We hear from Richmond, that the Assembly have agreed on a congratulary address to the President of the United States; also to some resolutions, to be moulded into the form of an address to the President, respecting the Indians on the frontiers.

BOSTON, October 12.

A correspondent at Scituate desires us to mention an extraordinary growth of pumpkins this season on his farm: From one seed he had 77 pumpkins, above a dozen of which weighed between 30 and 40 pounds each.

On Thursday last, as one Mark Lee, junior, of Cambridge, was gunning round the Fishing-Pond in said town, and discovering a fowl, he unfortunately discharged his piece at the same, which being over-loaded, it burst; the breech-pin of which entering just between his eyes, buried itself therein, which bruised him in so shocking a manner, that the physicians despair of his recovery.

October 30. On Wednesday morning the President visited the cloth and card manufactories in this town.

Same day the President paid a visit to the Right Honorable Viscount de Ponteves Gien, on board the Illustre; he was received with all that respect due to the Supreme Magistrate of a Sovereign Nation.

Thursday evening there was a brilliant assembly at Concert Hall, which the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Lady of our worthy Governor, the Lieutenant Governor and Lady, the Commander of the French squadron, the Marquis de la Gallissionier and Lady, and a number of other distinguished characters, were pleased to honor with their presence.

Yesterday morning the President of the United States sat out on his tour to Portsmouth. He was escorted out of town by the company of Cavalry, commanded by Major Gibbs, and a number of respectable citizens. At his entrance on the bridge, on which were displayed a number of ensigns of different nations, a salute was fired from Breed's-hill.

The President of the United States, we are informed, dined at Marblehead yesterday.

Last night he was to lodge at Salem, and this morning he will proceed on his tour.

MIDDLETOWN, October 17.

From one seed planted in very poor ground, within the limits of this city, and that without plowing or manuring, except some dung put into the hole when planted, 719 pounds weight of pumpkins were gathered, although considerably damaged by the swine, perhaps as much as 200lb. The largest alone weighed 114lb. measured six feet and four inches, the others 70, 80 and 90lb. &c. a piece. The shell or outside is soft and the quality of the pumpkin very good---The vine runs very extensively, roots and spreads at every joint.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

A citizen of the states begs leave to lay before the public the following extracts from Prideaux----leaving the judicious readers to apply and improve them, as the present exigencies of affairs require.

This judicious historian observes, that in the 274th year before Christ, and 11th Ptolemy Philadelphus, "the Romans having forced Pyrrhus, after 6 years of war, to leave Italy, and return again into Epirus with baffle and disappointment, their name began to grow of great note and fame among foreign nations; whereon Ptolemy Philadelphus sent ambassadors to them to desire their friendship; with which the Romans were well pleased, thinking it no small reputation to them, that their friendship was sought for by so great a King. And, therefore, to make a return of the like respects, the next year after they sent a solemn embassy into Egypt, unto that King. The Ambassadors were Q. Fabius Gurges, On. Fabius Pictor, and Q. Ogulinus, whose conduct in this employment was very remarkable: For, with a mind as great as self denying, they put off every thing from themselves that might tend to their own proper interest. For when Ptolemy, having invited them to sup with him, presented them in the conclusion of the entertainment with crowns of gold, they accepted of the crowns for the sake of the honor that was thereby done them; but the next morning after crowned with them the statues of the King, which stood in the public places of the city; and being presented, on taking their leave, with very valuable gifts from the King, they accepted of them, that they might not disgust him by the refusal; but as soon as they returned to Rome, they delivered them all into the public treasury, before they appeared in the senate to give an account of their embassy---declaring thereby that they desired no other advantage from the service of the public, than the honor of discharging it well. And this was the general temper and inclination of the Romans in those times, which made them prosper in all their undertakings. But afterwards, when the service of the public was only desired in order to plunder it, and men entered on the employments of the state with no other view or intent than to enrich themselves, and advance their private fortunes, no wonder that every thing then began to go backward with them. And so it will happen in all other states and kingdoms, when the public interest is sacrificed to that of private men, and the offices and employments of the state are desired, only to gratify the ambition and glut the avarice of those who can get into them."

HACTENUS PRIDEAUX.

Nov. 5. On Tuesday the Fœderal Court for the district of New-York was opened in the Exchange; his Honor Judge Duane presiding; no business being before the court, the same was immediately adjourned.

Yesterday morning the citizens were alarmed by a fire, which broke out in a frame building in Great George street, near the Bridewell, and notwithstanding the greatest exertions was not got under, till two dwelling houses were entirely destroyed.

Extract of a letter from Stratford, Connecticut, dated Oct. 31.

"The Legislature of Connecticut at their last session, which expired on the 29th inst. took up the subject of amendments to the constitution; and a resolve of approbation and ratification of all, except the second article of amendments, passed the House of Representatives by large majorities. The Council voted to postpone their determination upon them till the next session, which was agreed to.

"The Legislature also passed an act, appointing a general collector of excise throughout the state. To be responsible for himself, and all officers under him, to the government. This is a novel system in this state, and is intended as a last shift to enforce the collection of a tax universally complained of, and which consequently has been surprizingly unproductive.

"The Assembly have also appointed Ralph Pomeroy, comptroller, in the room of Oliver Wolcott, jun. and Peter Colt, treasurer, in place of Jedediah Huntingdon. The last gentleman (collector for the port of New-London) was inclined to keep both his offices, but the Lower House voted the office vacant.

"The House of Representatives passed a resolution appointing the Hon. Oliver Elsworth, Chief Judge of the superior court. This was non-concurred in the Council, who proposed Eliphalet Dyer, to which the House agreed. Erastus Walcott was appointed to supply the vacancy made by the promotion of Colonel Dyer."

CARLISLE, October 28,

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Dauphin, Huntingdon and Mifflin, held at the house of Mr. Archibald M'Callister, in Paxton township, Dauphin county, the 29th ult.

On motion, Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to the interests of the community at large, that the navigation of the river Susquehanna, as far as Wright's ferry, and of Juniata, and of the other various streams running into the said rivers which are capable of being navigable, shall be effected without delay.

On motion, Resolved unanimously, That it is the sense of this meeting, that subscriptions should be forthwith raised and collected for the purpose of clearing the navigation of the river Susquehanna as far south as Wright's ferry, Juniata and the streams aforesaid, and that the monies, merchandises, &c. subscribed, shall be approriated for the purposes aforesaid.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 11.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

WE herewith transmit letters from his Excellency the President of the United States of the 2d and 3d days of October, 1789, with several acts and resolves of the Congress of the United States, which have been received since the last adjournment of the Legislature, viz.

An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States.

An Act to regulate the process in the Courts of the United States.

An Act to explain and amend an act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes.

An Act to recognize and adapt to the constitution of the United States, the establishment of troops raised under the resolves of the United States in Congress assembled, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to provide for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the United States.

An Act making appropriations for the present year.

An Act to allow the Baron de Glaubeck the pay of a captain in the army of the United States.

An Act to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress; and

A resolution for continuing John White, John Wright and Joshua Dawson in office until the fourth day of February, 1790. Also,

A letter from Alexander Hamilton, Esq; Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated the 26th day of September, 1789, inclosing two resolutions of the House of Representatives of the United States, dated the 21st of the same month, respecting the public debts.

A copy of the amendments proposed to be added to the constitution of the United States.

Two letters from Henry Knox, Esq; Secretary at War, of the 6th and 19th of October last, inclosing an extract of an act of Congress, dated the 29th day of September, which authorises the President of the United States to call into service from time to time such parts of the militia, as he may judge necessary for the protection of the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States from the hostile incursions of the Indians; and requesting a list of persons entitled to pensions by the laws of this state.

Copies of the journals of the first session of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States also accompany this message.

By several resolves of the General Assembly in the years 1775 and 1776, and by act of the 20th day of March, 1777, four hundred thousand pounds were emitted in bills of credit, of which there remain unredeemed, by the last report of the Comptroller-General, two hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine pounds. The holders of such bills are entitled to receive in lieu thereof, bills of credit of April, 1781, at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five for one. We are of opinion that a day should be fixed for the final redemption of those bills.

By an act of Assembly of the 1st day of June, 1780, Council were authorised to appoint agents in the several counties of this state, to purchase horses and provisions for the army of the United States, for which articles certificates bearing an interest of six per cent. were given by the agents. Of those certificates there remain unpaid to the amount of four thousand pounds in the paper bills of 1781. We recommend to the General Assembly to limit the time for the exchange of all such certificates.

A law should be passed to prevent the receipt of certificates of the United States in the land-office.

The act of Assembly of the 8th day of April, 1785, which established the salaries of the officers of the land office, and required them to account on oath for all the fees received in their respective offices, expired on the first day of May last. That law, we are of opinion, should be revived.

We submit to the legislature the propriety of a revision of all laws of this state, which interfere with the acts or resolves of the Congress of the United States.

The laws relative to the health office are imperfect. The introduction of infectious diseases into the state is not sufficiently guarded against, nor is the allowance to the officer adequate to the appointment. This subject we recommend to the early attention of the General Assembly.

We recall the attention of the house to the claims of the widows and children of deceased officers of the Pennsylvania line, flying camp, state regiments and state navy. Orphans courts continue to draw orders for the payment of pensions, in conformity with the act of Assembly of the 1st day of March, 1780, although the funds out of which payment hath heretofore been made have, by subsequent acts, been appropriated to other purposes.

A limitation of the time for bringing suits against the sureties of sheriffs, and of the time for exhibiting claims against the state, for supplies and personal services during the late war, we are of opinion will be of public utility.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Council Chamber, Philad. Nov. 3, 1789.

His Excellency William Livingston, Esq; of Elizabeth-Town, has been re-elected Governor of New-Jersey, by the Legislature of that state, now convened at Perth-Amboy.

His Excellency President Sullivan, with the advice of his Council, has appointed Thursday, the 26th day of November instant, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise throughout the state of New-Hampshire.

Saturday morning last, between three and four o'clock, the house of Mr. Redmond Byrne, in Water-street, near Chesnut-street, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given---when the inhabitants on assembling, with their accustomed exertions, soon extinguished the flames---which happily did no other damage than partly consuming the lower floor of the building.

Died, the 22d of last August, in the county of Berks, JOSEPH MOUNTZ, aged about 100 years; in 1765, being old and very infirm, and from appearances not likely to live many months, he was entered as a patient into the Pennsylvania Hospital, agreeable to a contract he made with the Managers, to support him the few remaining days of his life; in consideration of which he assigned his property for the use of the Contributors, which consisted of three hundred pounds at interest, and a life annuity of six pounds. From that time to the year 1783 he lived in the Hospital, having the use of an elegant room, and every comfortable thing which the circumstances of the house would admit of; having then a desire to return to his son, who lived in the country, he was removed there at his own request, by virtue of a new contract, and supported by the Contributors to the time of his death. He enjoyed a remarkable state of good health in the latter part of his life.

This Day is Published, sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE, in Second-street,

TWO SERMONS,

Delivered in Christ-Church, Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH Of the States of *New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia* and *South-Carolina*, viz.

SERMON I. On Wednesday, July 29, 1789, at the Opening of the said *Convention*.

SERMON II. On Tuesday, August 4, 1789, at the Funeral of the Reverend *David Griffith*, D. D. late Bishop elect of the said Church in the State of Virginia.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

Both Sermons published at the request and by order of the Convention.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the south side of the north-east branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in said county, in six different patents, with the usual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, situate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townships, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, situate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tussy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided share of two valuable tracts of land, situate upon the north and south sides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the subscriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. etf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Frankford mill, on the 28th of August last, a small bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter G. on his shoulder and buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES STREET.

Montgomery County, November 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 17th of this instant, November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. John Bitz, in Hickory Town, a certain tract of land, containing 15 acres, situate in Plymouth township, bounded by lands of David Brooke, John Caulston and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Barnabas Caulston, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, November 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 16th of this instant November, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. James Fulton, in Moreland township, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 253 acres; the land is of the first quality, and the buildings good, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Thomas Walton and others. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the property of Garret Van Buskirk, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

From the CARLISLE GAZETTE *of October 28.*

HINTS for the GOVERNMENT of Pennsylvania.

NUMBER III.

Domestic Improvement.

THE excise laws are burthensome, complex, and liable to evasion. They carry with them one of the most pernicious qualities which can attend any legislative acts. Oaths cannot be too highly reverenced in a republican government. What can be more injurious to morals than the excise laws, and the powers given the collector to administer oaths to the retailer, which are calculated to shelter the unprincipaled, whilst they expose the honest to the utmost rigor of exaction. Why should not this volume of local temptation to fraud and perjury be expunged, and a simple system substituted in its place. Would not an annual tax upon all stills of a certain standard be more equal, easy of collection, and more productive.

The legislature errs in beholding the abuses which result from the present inordinate consumption of spirits without attempting a remedy. Why is not the manufacture of malt encouraged? And the establishment of breweries? Would not public malthouses in each county be of the greatest utility? Bounties for the growth of barley,---for the best malt,---for the best beer---and restraints upon distillation, would combine very powerful means to promote the health of the people and enrich the state.

Would not a law empowering the Commissioners of each county to assess annually two or three hundred pounds, to be expended in premiums for the encouragement of the growth of wool---the production of the finest linen cloth, and various other objects, be of the greatest public advantage?

The impost is now a national demand---it is our local interest to diminish its operations by the exertions of domestic industry.

The state government is happily relieved by the establishment of a general government from a multitude of cares to which it was incompetent.

Let morality,---the due administration of justice---the protection and encouragement of the arts----the formation of good roads-----and the opening of interior water communications throughout the state, form the most interesting objects of public attention. Let the legislative eye be turned from party, to behold only the prosperity of the community.

A FARMER.

From a London paper of August 6, 1789.

SINGULAR IMPOSTOR.

A FEW days since was executed in Dublin, *Edward Coulfield*, well kown in this and the sister countrys, under the fictitious name of *Gore*.

This extraordinary Impostor, in the singularity of his schemes, and the success of his adventures *united* the characters of *Charles Price* with that of the celebrated *Fanny Davis!*---Early in life he ran away from his parents, previous to which he shewed a strong propensity to appear in the garb of a *female*. By a sedulous attention to catch the manners of the fair sex, he soon acquired a feminine address; and being a handsome man, with the use of rouge, and other fashionable cosmetics, dexterously applied, he eluded the discernment of the most prying eye. Thus accomplished, at about nine years of age he left his father, who was a blacksmith in the county Carlow; and having reached Kilkenny, in the paraphernalia of a girl, he was sheltered by a humane farmer, who at length, having detected the impostor, stripped him of his female attire, and sent him adrift, with a suit of clothes more suitable to his sex. Thus habited, he had the address to obtrude himself on several respectable families as a distressed female. Having assumed the name of *Gore*, he declared he was the daughter of a Colonel of that name, and was forced to fly from his parents, in consequence of his having fallen in love with an officer---He was, therefore, to avoid detection, obliged to have recourse to the indecent expedient of assuming a boy's dress, to elude the vigilance of his pursuers.

This lamentable story was enough to secure him a welcome from the credulous and humane. In the year 1779 he was broguht to this country by an officer, who either through pity for his misfortunes, or a design on Miss *Gore*'s chastity, had introduced him in London. His sex being detected, he found it necessary to return to his native country.

In the year 1782, he returned to the very county in which he was born, and even his own family were taken in by his deceptions. At ATHY, in the county of Kildare, the LADIES absolutely fought for the hapless and persecuted female, to protect her from the rigour of her family, and to rescue her from the wiles of a wicked world.

Miss GORE was admitted to their toilet, and even to *bed* and *board*; nor did the most squeamish female preclude from her pillow, the pattern of virtue and female fortitude.---The *fruits* of their humanity soon began to ripen, and the apparent rotundity of several young ladies was lamented, as proceeding from some *supernatural* and alarming cause.---The mystery was at length developed; and Miss *Gore*, having made a fruitless attempt on the daughter of General - ------, she called the family to her assistance, and the impostor leaped from her window at midnight into the snow, and was almost frozen to death when he arrived at a neighbouring village.----He now assumed a demeanour bordering on lunacy; but being again equipped, he took flight to Dublin, where, after practising a variety of villainies, he was at length detected, and suffered again to escape, after being severely ducked in the Liffey.

He now thought it necessary to shift his exploits to the southern extremity of that kingdom, and at Youghal he enjoyed the smiles and munificence of the Earl of S--------. Indeed there was no fashionable assembly could exist without the presence of the bewitching Miss *Gore*. From Youghal he visited Cork; but here, alas! at a public ordinary, he was completely exposed. But having taken a razor from his pocket, he threatened destruction to any person that should oppose him; and having leaped through the window of the tavern, he did penance after the manner of Lady *Godina*; with this difference only, that he was accompanied by the insults of the men, and a smart flagellation from the women.

During this progress of uncommon deception, he was supported by the gallantry of his own sex, under the idea that they were assisting a worthy, distressed, and persecuted female. Having again returned to Dublin, and having, by similar arts, insinuated himself into a respectable family, he considered, that to *steal* the dearest jewel of the fair was to him an *unprofitable* theft, and therefore stole several articles of plate out of the house of his benefactor, a gentleman in Chancery-lane; he was now brought to exemplary punishment, and paid that debt which had been so long due to his injured country.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Willistown township, Chester county, on the 26th day of the Ninth Month last, an Iron Grey MARE, supposed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, has no shoes on, and is most natural to pacing. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JEFFERY SMEDLEY.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Second-street, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Causes* OF THE Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Of London and Edingburgh; one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in Scotland; and formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE superior merit of this interesting Work is universally acknowledged where the Book itself is known; it has been translated into most of the languages of Europe, and its importance ascertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Statesman.

The Publisher flattered himself he should perform an acceptable service to the generous and discerning Public, by presenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a superfine paper and good type, handsomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and sold---He hopes in this instance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE respectable author of this Work has taken an extensive and connected view of the several subjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a system, which, we apprehend, is more satisfactory, and rests on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The style and composition of the Work, though suited to the subject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and arises chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has investigated a subject of so complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has established, and from the importance an utility of the conclusions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the British Review of the first Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of interests; and that is best supported, not by mutual limitations and embarrassments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourse. It is now understood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flourishes best when the trader is surrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the several ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is best able to excel, must be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the same tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual state of jealousy.

These principles, though certainly just, were little known, or understood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, seem never to have been settled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are established in a manner which nearly approaches to demonstration; so that the Author is entitled to the praise, not only of having written an excellent book, on a subject before very imperfectly understood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial system of policy, which cannot fail in time to subdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counsels of statesman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,

Nicholson's Introduction to Natural Philosophy (illustrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, 25s.

Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy. Price, 15s.

*** T. DOBSON has for sale, a very extensive collection of *BOOKS* on various subjects, and a large assortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1789. 5w

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two story frame messuage and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Third-street, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia (at the distance of 36 feet from the north side of Green-street) containing in breadth north and south 18 feet, and in leegth or depth east and west 70 feet; bounded southward by ground of John Frederick Miller, westward by ground of John Emrick, northward by ground of John Litle, and eastward by Third-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge of Eighteen French Crowns. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick Fultz, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following lots of ground, situate in Kensington in the township of the Northern Liberties, to wit: A lot or piece of ground, marked in a certain plan or draught thereof No. 1, lying on the east side of Queen-street; containing in breadth on said Queen-street 27 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 150 feet; bounded southward partly by lot No. 4, and partly by lot No. 5, eastward by lot No. 2, northward by ground of the widow Fusler, and westward by Queen-street aforesaid.

Also, two other lots or pieces of ground, in said plan marked No. 4 and 7, lying contiguous to each other, on the east side of Queen-street aforesaid, and adjoining the above described lot No. 1, containing in breadth north and south 50 feet (that is to say 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth east and west 102 feet; bounded northward by the described lot No. 1, eastward partly by lot No. 5, and partly by other ground of Samuel Baker, southward by John Norris's ground, and westward by Queen-street aforesaid.

Also two other lots in said plan, marked No. 2 and 5, adjoining each other, lying on the west side of Water-street, to wit: No. 2, containing in breadth 27 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth east and west 155 feet: No. 5. containing in breadth north and south 28 feet, and in depth east and west 203 feet, bounded northward by ground of the Widow Fusler, westward by lots No. 1 and 4, eastward by Water-street, and southward by other ground of said Samuel Baker.

And also three other lots in the said plan, marked No. 3, 6 and 8, situate on the east side of Water-street, to wit: Lot No. 3, containing in front 27½ feet, and in depth 75 feet; and lots No. 6 and 8, containing in front on said Water-street 50 feet (that is to say 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth 150 feet (75 feet each lot) bounded northward by ground of the Widow Fusler, eastward by the river Delaware, westward by Water-street, and southward by ground of Peter Brown, Esq. The lots No. 1, 2 and 3, above described, are all subject to a yearly rent charge of 5l. 5s. 5d. the other five are all clear and free of ground-rent. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Baker, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, three equal and undivided seventh parts, of and in a certain two story brick messuage, kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Fifth-street from the river Delaware, and between Arch and Market-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Fifth-street about 16 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth 113 feet; bounded on the east and north by ground of Uriah Woolman, south by ground of Adam Helm, and west by Fifth-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge of £8, and subject to the dower of Margaret Shee, widow, therein: Taken in execution as the property of John Shee (cordwainer) and Sophia Candy.

Also, at same time and place will be sold, the dower of the said Margaret Shee, widow, in the aforesaid messuage, kitchen and lot; subject to said yearly rent charge, and to be sold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, two frame messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground; situate on the east side of Second-street from the river Delaware, and between South-street and Shippen-street, in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth about 32 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded southward by ground of Stephen Paschal, on the east by -------- Grant's estate, on the north by ground of John Mooff, and on the west by Second-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge of £6 4 sterling money, payable to William Shippen, senior: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Rowan (tax-gatherer) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5 o' clock in the evening, a yearly rent-charge or sum of three Spanish pistoles of fine gold, each of them weighing four penny weights and six grains, issuing out of a certain piece of ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Shippen-street, in the district of Southwark, and between Second and Third-streets from Delaware river continued southward beyond the said city; containing in breadth on Shippen-street aforesaid 20 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded eastward by ground of Silas Engles, southward and westward by other ground late of Joseph Rhoads, and northward with Shippen-street aforesaid. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph Rhoads, late deceased, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

November 9, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on George Clymer's place, a black MARE, seven years old, about fifteen hands and an half high, shod all round. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN FULLMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

In pursuance of the last will and testament of William Jones, deceased,

A valuable plantation and tract of land,

Situate in West-town township, in the county of Chester,

CONTAINING one hundred and three acres, bounded by land of James Gibbons, Caleb James and Thomas Cheyney, Esquires; whereon is erected a good two story stone house, a good frame barn and sufficient stabling adjoining, a good granary, a spring-house near the door, over a never failing spring. The arable land is good and produces excellent crops of grain. There is a sufficient proportion of meadow and woodland on the said premises. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises and be informed of the terms, by applying to Thomas or Samuel Jones, in Birmingham, Henry H. Graham, in Chester, or the subscriber in Thornbury, Delaware county.

§ JOHN BRINTON, Acting Executor.

N. B. Possession will be given the 25th of March next.

October 24, 1789.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclusive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Congress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction of mills, both by their works being originally much more simple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still require much less water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who are duly authorised to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared, if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate the size of the said machinery for every given head of water: And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of for a much less premium to such persons as may make application before the first day of January next, than to those who may apply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance, either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholesale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, sawmill, cross cut, hand and other saws, carpenters planes, chissels, plane irons and other tools, sadlers, shoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, sprigs, tacks and screws of all kinds, turkey oil-stones, frying-pans, shovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candlesticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other brass work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American steel, sheet brass, bridle bits, stirrup irons, girth, sirsingle and straining webs, staples and plates, curry combs, scale beams, spades, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Prussian blue, vermillion, pummice stone, emory, &c. With most other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glass, Paints, &c.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now selling at their STORE, in Front below Chesnut-street, *A very General Assortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the season---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, striped and rose blankets, rugs, plains, bearskins, fearnoughts, swanskins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linseys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, shalloons, bird-eye, lastings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thicksets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, plush, printed cottons, cotton shawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muslin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, sattins, modes, &c. &c.

Also a neat assortment of plain and fashionable *hosiery*, coarse felt hats, pewter assorted, best *seine twine*, powder and shot, Crowley steel, tin plates, window glass, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large assortment of the cheapest kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; also some of the best sorts (which will be disposed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of sheet brass,
German straw-knives,
Dutch scythes of different sizes,
Meylander whetstones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers,
Watch chrystals,
Fusee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glasses,
Pewter table and tea spoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple spectacles,
Fine and coarse gunpowder in quarter casks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine brass wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

Imported, and to be sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, in Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street,

JAPANNED clock faces, cast and forged clock work, slit pinions, setts of musical and hour clock bells, gold and silver watches, watch glasses and clock and watch main springs, Turkey oil-stones, crucibles, pumice and rotten stones, emery, pocket compasses, surveyors chains, steel magnets, reading glasses, with an assortment of clock and watchmakers tools, files, and materials of every kind. §

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies instructed in every useful and ornamental accomplishment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Music, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-street, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each person. tbc3m.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be compleated, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) *by their attorney,*
Levy A. Levy,) *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-President.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Just PUBLISHED, and SOLD by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-street, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-street,*

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of PETER PINDAR, *Esq;*

A distant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are perfixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author.*

AFTER the rapid sale, and universal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and satiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needless to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; especially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleasure, perused some of his smaller pieces, which, as soon as published in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almost all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curiosity of their subscribers, with extracts from this celebrated satirist. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for less than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one single piece, not amounting to one sixth part of the present volume, viz. the Lousiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, sublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

New Book and Stationary Store.

On the west side of Second-street, below the Market, and five doors above Chesnut-street,

ROBERT CAMPBELL

Has for sale the following, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms,

FAMILY bibles, with or without the Apocrypha; Octavo ditto, with notes or Apocrypha; School ditto, with or without psalms; Testaments large and small; Watts's psalms and hymns; Barlow's psalms and hymns; Newton's works, 6 vols. Milton's paradise lost; Hervey's meditations; Brown's dictionary of the bible, 2 vols. Stackhouse's history of the bible, 6 vols. Bunyan's pilgrims progress; Rowe's letters from the dead to the living; Pocket dictionaries; Dilworth's schoolmasters assistant; Gordon's history of the American revolution, 3 vols. Beauties of history, 2 vols. Small histories assorted; Dilworth's, Webster's and Percie's spelling-books; Primers; Writing-paper of every quality; Blank books; Dutch, English and American quills of the best kinds; Ink-powder, wax, wafers, &c. &c.

R. CAMPBELL has imported by the late vessels from Britain, an extensive assortment of books in the various branches of literature.

Just Arrived, and to be Sold by

James Hartley *or* Daniel Potts,

A few best English

Forge Hammers & Anvills,

Cast in Green Sand. †4w.

The Partnership of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggists, being dissolved, the subscriber continues the business on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the west side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets---

Where a Fresh and General Assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Instruments, & *Patent Medicines,*

Are to be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

Medicine Chests for family or sea use, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former customers, as well as those who chuse to favor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to serve them, and to give satisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

To be LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS,

Mount Hope Furnace *and* Hopewell Forge,

SITUATE in Lancaster county, about 14 miles from the borough of Lancaster, late the estate of Peter Grubb. The works are too well known to need a particular description of their advantages. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms enquire of JASPER YEATES, in Lancaster, or of EDWARD BURD, in Philadelphia. ctf.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable, which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the subscriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 10th of September last, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, at the nine miles stone, old York road, a small brindle COW; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † RICHARD MARTIN.

Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Oct. 22, 1789.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 12th day of November next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 130 acres of land, late the property of Thomas Bird. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, a good stone springhouse, with a spring of good water near the door, a good bearing orchard, about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the plough-land is good and fertile, one third of the land well timbered; there is a great convenience for water-works, as Brandywine creek runs half round said place; it is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, within about three miles of Wilmington. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by JOHN BIRD, Executor. ¶

ON *Saturday*, the 14th of November, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Capt. Clunn, in Lamberton, in the county of Burlington, New Jersey, 95 lots of land, from four tenths of an acre to two acres and an half, adjoining to the northward of lands belonging to the estate of Captain William Richards, deceased; any person desirous of information touching the premises, may see a plan of said lots at Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER's, in Philadelphia, and be fully informed as to the title, either by him, or RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Councillor at law, in Trenton.

Trenton, October 16, 1789.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Esqrs.

ONE thousand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.---The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it, laying near to and some upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With these will be sold the right of taking iron ore and lime stone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the same lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

We will attend at the house of Captain *Adam Shorer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of sale, for the purpose of shewing the lands and title-papers to those that may incline to purchase.---The sale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leesburg, in Loudoun county, being the second day of the Quarter Session Court of that county.---The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.---Deeds will be made on the spot---In the mean time, the plat and title papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town. ctf. ROBT. T. HOOE,

Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1789. CHARLES LITTLE.

Newtown, October 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 20th of November next, at noon. A certain messuage, plantation and tract of 340 acres of land, situate in Falls township, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard Dudin and others, also sundry goods and chattels, such as stock, grain, farming utensils, houshold and kitchen furniture. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of Daniel Vardon, junior, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Mustard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two shillings* per bushel for *good clean Mustard Seed*, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the south side of Market street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell *low* for CASH or *short* CREDIT.

The highest Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Perkiomen and Skippack townships, Montgomery county, on the 18th day of this instant, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE, about 19 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has red hair, had on, a white cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, a pair of linsey striped trowsers, and took with him a pair of linnen ditto, a white linnen shirt, and is supposed to have taken another with him, a pair of neats leather shoes, almost new, and silver plated buckles, a pair of woollen ribbed stockings, and a pair of thread ditto, a red striped silk handkerchief, a good felt hat; it is supposed he has taken his route towards Frederick-town in Maryland. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to me, or secures him in Montgomery county gaol, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† MICHAEL ZIEGLER, Tanner.

N. B. He speaks the English and German very well.

WAS taken up on the eleventh instant, trespassing on the subscriber's premises, in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, a small bay MARE, branded on the near shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks, otherwise she will be sold according to law. ¶ ELIAS HORNING.

October 21, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3103.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1789.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Seond-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Cauſes* OF THE

Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Of London and Edingburgh; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; and formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE ſuperior merit of this intereſting Work is univerſally acknowledged where the Book itſelf is known; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe, and its importance aſcertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Stateſman.

The Publiſher flattered himſelf he ſhould perform an acceptable ſervice to the generous and diſcerning Public, by preſenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a ſuperfine paper and good type, handſomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and ſold---He hopes in this inſtance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE reſpectable author of this Work has taken an extenſive and connected view of the ſeveral ſubjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a ſyſtem, which, we apprehend, is more ſatisfactory, and reſts on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The ſtyle and compoſition of the Work, though ſuited to the ſubject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and ariſes chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has inveſtigated a ſubject of ſo complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has eſtabliſhed, and from the importance an utility of the concluſions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the Britiſh Review of the firſt Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of intereſts; and that is beſt ſupported, not by mutual limitations and embarraſſments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourſe. It is now underſtood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flouriſhes beſt when the trader is ſurrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the ſeveral ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is beſt able to excel, muſt be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the ſame tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual ſtate of jealouſy.

Theſe principles, though certainly juſt, were little known, or underſtood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, ſeem never to have been ſettled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are eſtabliſhed in a manner which nearly approaches to demonſtration; ſo that the Author is entitled to the praiſe, not only of having written an excellent book, on a ſubject before very imperfectly underſtood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial ſyſtem of policy, which cannot fail in time to ſubdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counſels of ſtateſman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,

Nicholſon's Introduction to Natural Philoſophy (illuſtrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, 25s.

Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy. Price, 15s.

*** T. DOBSON has for ſale, a very extenſive collection of *BOOKS* on various ſubjects, and a large aſſortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1789. 5w

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304¼ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

This Day is Publiſhed, ſold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet,

Two SERMONS,

Delivered in Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH Of the States of *New-York*, *New-Jerſey*, *Pennſylvania*, *Delaware*, *Maryland*, *Virginia* and *South Carolina*, viz.

SERMON I. On Wedneſday, July 29, 1789, at the Opening of the ſaid *Convention*.

SERMON II. On Tueſday, Auguſt 4, 1789, at the Funeral of the Reverend *David Griffith*, D. D. late Biſhop elect of the ſaid Church in the State of Virginia.

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

Both Sermons publiſhed at the requeſt and by order of the Convention.

Philadelphia, November 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at 5 o' clock in the evening, a yearly rent-charge or ſum of three Spaniſh piſtoles of fine gold, each of them weighing four penny weights and ſix grains, iſſuing out of a certain piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from Delaware river continued ſouthward beyond the ſaid city; containing in breadth on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid 20 feet, and in length or depth 90 feet; bounded eaſtward by ground of Silas Engles, ſouthward and weſtward by other ground late of Joſeph Rhoads, and northward with Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Joſeph Rhoads, late deceaſed, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following lots of ground, ſituate in Kenſington in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, to wit: A lot or piece of ground, marked in a certain plan or draught thereof No. 1, lying on the eaſt ſide of Queen-ſtreet; containing in breadth on ſaid Queen-ſtreet 27 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth 150 feet; bounded ſouthward partly by lot No. 4, and partly by lot No. 5, eaſtward by lot No. 2, northward by ground of the widow Fuſler, and weſtward by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo, two other lots or pieces of ground, in ſaid plan marked No. 4 and 7, lying contiguous to each other, on the eaſt ſide of Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and adjoining the above deſcribed lot No. 1, containing in breadth north and ſouth 50 feet (that is to ſay 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 102 feet; bounded northward by the deſcribed lot No. 1, eaſtward partly by lot No. 5, and partly by other ground of Samuel Baker, ſouthward by John Norris's ground, and weſtward by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid.

Alſo two other lots in ſaid plan, marked No. 2 and 5, adjoining each other, lying on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, to wit: No. 2, containing in breadth 27 feet and 6 inches, and in length or depth eaſt and weſt 155 feet: No. 5. containing in breadth north and ſouth 28 feet, and in depth eaſt and weſt 203 feet, bounded northward by ground of the Widow Fuſler, weſtward by lots No. 1 and 4, eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, and ſouthward by other ground of ſaid Samuel Baker.

And alſo three other lots in the ſaid plan, marked No. 3, 6 and 8, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, to wit: Lot No. 3, containing in front 27½ feet, and in depth 75 feet; and lots No. 6 and 8, containing in front on ſaid Water-ſtreet 50 feet (that is to ſay 25 feet each lot) and in length or depth 150 feet (75 feet each lot) bounded northward by ground of the Widow Fuſler, eaſtward by the river Delaware, weſtward by Water-ſtreet, and ſouthward by ground of Peter Brown, Eſq. The lots No. 1, 2 and 3, above deſcribed, are all ſubject to a yearly rent charge of 5l. 5s. 5d. the other five are all clear and free of ground-rent. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Baker, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, two frame meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between South-ſtreet and Shippen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia; containing in breadth about 32 feet, and in depth 65 feet; bounded ſouthward by ground of Stephen Paſchal, on the eaſt by -------- Grant's eſtate, on the north by ground of John Mooſſ, and on the weſt by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of £64 ſterling money, payable to William Shippen, ſenior: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of James Rowan (tax-gatherer) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia (at the diſtance of 36 feet from the north ſide of Green-ſtreet) containing in breadth north and ſouth 18 feet, and in leegth or depth eaſt and weſt 70 feet; bounded ſouthward by ground of John Frederick Miller, weſtward by ground of John Emrick, northward by ground of John Litle, and eaſtward by Third-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of Eighteen French Crowns. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Frederick Fultz, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, three equal and undivided ſeventh parts, of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Arch and Market-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Fifth-ſtreet about 16 feet and 11 inches, and in length or depth 113 feet; bounded on the eaſt and north by ground of Uriah Woolman, ſouth by ground of Adam Helm, and weſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly rent charge of £8, and ſubject to the dower of Margaret Shee, widow, therein: Taken in execution as the property of John Shee (cordwainer) and Sophia Candy.

Alſo, at ſame time and place will be ſold, the dower of the ſaid Margaret Shee, widow, in the aforeſaid meſſuage, kitchen and lot; ſubject to ſaid yearly rent charge, and to be ſold by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willistown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26th day of the Ninth Month laſt, an Iron Grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, has no ſhoes on, and is moſt natural to pacing. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JEFFERY SMEDLEY.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the ſaid company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons,) *by their attorney,*
Levy A. Levy,) *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at their STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet, *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, morcens, joans, durants, calimancoes, ſhalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thickſets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves; black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, ſattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *hoſiery*, coarſe felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſirſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Frankford mill, on the 28th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter G. on his ſhoulder and buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES STREET.

November 9, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on George Clymer's place, a black MARE, ſeven years old, about fifteen hands and an half high, ſhod all round. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN FULLMAN.

LONDON.

Sept. 5. By ſome late accounts from Ruſſia, the ſociety formed there, for exploring the interior parts of Africa, are informed of the death of one of their principal itenerants, who died of a pleuriſy at Grand Cairo. This man had ſome knowledge of what he was about, and much perſonal courage; qualities that muſt unite to carry ſuch a ſcheme into any degree of profitable execution; but which cannot be expected to be often poſſeſſed by perſons who undertake ſo forlorn a hope.

Sept. 7. Should the Emperor effect a ſeparate peace with the Porte, the Czarina will find ſufficient employment for her fleets and armies; the ſeceſſion of the Auſtrians will make a difference of at leaſt 300,000 men in the belligerant ſcale, in favor of the Turks.

The reaſon of the Emperor's anxiety to make a peace with the Turks is obvious; he perceives that a civil flame is kindling faſt in his Belgic provinces, to extinguiſh which, it is more than probable, will require all the force he can muſter.

In the night of the 26th of July, the cuſtom-houſe of Dieſt, in Brabant, was attacked by a large body of banditti, with a view of carrying off a conſiderable ſum of the public money, depoſited there. It was guarded by Corporal Petit, of the regiment de Ligne, who had nine privates under him: this brave fellow exhorted his comrades to defend their poſt; and the men, excited by his example, reſiſted every effort of their aſſailants for ſeveral hours, when the ammunition being exhauſted, they contrived to carry off the treaſure, and by paſſing the river Demer ſecured it from the plunderers.

The ſpirit, fidelity and integrity of this brave fellow having been made known to the Emperor, he ordered that he ſhould be inſtalled with the honorary medal, in the preſence of all the officers of ſtate, and of the garriſon of Bruſſels. The modeſty of the man appeared as ſtriking as his courage. While the ſurrounding multitude ſhouted applauſe, he bluſhed, and ſeemed diſconcerted at the rewards in which he might rejoice, for they were the rewards of virtue.

Sept. 8. The Commiſſaire (Juſtice of Peace) appointed to inſpect the ſale of flour in the corn market at Paris, had a narrow eſcape laſt week. A report had been ſpread among the populace, that this magiſtrate had prevented the new flour from being brought to market before the old (which is extremely bad, and mixed with unwholeſome ingredients) was diſpoſed of; and the people were ſo enraged, that they reſolved to hang him; but he was fortunately reſcued by the patrole, with the halter round his neck.

FRENCH COMMOTIONS.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Monday morning, Aug. 31.

"My apprehenſions are but too likely to be realized, every thing is in fermentation among the people. I found the Palais Royal, laſt night, occupied by thouſands, and all vehemently declaiming againſt the ſhameful conduct of the Clergy and the Ariſtocratic Party in the National Aſſembly, who ſeem determined to retard, or render abſolutely null, the grand work of the conſtitution.

"Motions were made to aſſemble and proceed to Verſailles; which I imagine will probably take place. Reports from the Court are no leſs alarming. Monſieur is again ſaid to be departed, and the King is reported to have hinted his intention of recovering. I mention this news to you with the caution proper to be obſerved in an affair of ſuch vaſt moment: but where there is probability, the general rumour on ſuch occaſions, corroborated by a variety of concurring circumſtances, ſhould not be lightly treated. Who knows what may have been paſſing without the kingdom during the abſence of the Princely Refugees; what correſpondences may have been carried on, what ſecret influence the Queen may ſtill have (as ſhe ſtill has) on the King's fears and love of power? above all, when it is conſidered that the original intention and plan of the cabal was to get him to remove to Metz, in Lorraine, in the German frontiers.

"Far be it from me to ſuggeſt unneceſſary fears; no man will rejoice more than I ſhall, to be a falſe prophet; but at this moment it would be idle to conceal the fact, that all is diſtruſt, apprehenſion and fermentation. The Ariſtocratic Party are ſuppoſed to be about 750 ſtrong in the Aſſembly. The majority among the Nobles is five to one; one half at leaſt of the Clergy have proved themſelves from the beginning decided enemies to Liberty; and ſince the union of orders, they have gained over many of the Curates, by artfully preaching up to them the danger of the Church; and a conſiderable number of the Commons are Men of the Law, attached to and depending on the King and Parliament.----May my next announce to you that the alarm is falſe!"

There has been a violent tumult at Amiens, the populace having got hold of three merchants, whom they ſuſpected of being inimical to the people, and treated them very roughly. The magiſtracy, in order to ſave their lives, committed them to priſon; but prudently loſt no time in forming ſixteen companies of armed citizens, which enabled them to keep all quiet. The National Aſſembly has thanked the magiſtracy for their vigilance and prudence.

We have received accounts by the way of Trieſte, that the Ruſſian Major Cazzioni, with the fleet under his command, has taken the iſland Zea, in the Archipelago, which has obliged the Turks to ſend ſome of the ſhips of war which were deſtined for the Black Sea, to put a ſtop to any further depredations of the Ruſſians in the Archipelago.

ST. JOHN'S (*Antigua*) September 8.

We are informed by a correſpondent, that the unfortunate Count Lowendahl, who, in a fit of paſſion, lately ſhot his ſervant in Paris, for ſome frivolous neglect, was condemned to have his head cut off, and that the ſentence has been executed.

The King, underſtanding the ſentence was to be carried into effect in a few hours, ſhut himſelf up in his cloſet, and would admit no perſon to an audience, till the fatal blow was given.---Thus was an end put to the life of one of the braveſt and moſt amiable men in France, and we are ſorry to obſerve, that the crime for which he ſuffered does not permit us to lament his fate. How unfortunate the frenzy that propelled ſuch a man to ſo dreadful an action! He ſerved in the late war as Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Armagnac, and was third in command at the unſucceſsful attempt made on St. Lucia, which ended ſo much to the honor of Gen. Meadows, for his gallant repulſion of the enemy. In this action Count Lowendahl's regiment was cut almoſt to pieces. His father was the famous engineer who conducted the ſiege, and carried Bergen-op-zoom. It is imagined ſome diſappointment at play, or a love affair, had influence on his mind at the time he committed the raſh and melancholy act, for which ſociety is now deprived of ſo very great a character as this unfortunate officer was, in every other point of view. He had the rank of Lieutenant-General at his death.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, October 7.

WE have to inform the public of the ſenſations which the national news have produced here. When we were informed of what had happened at Paris on the 15th, 16th and 17th of July, the proſpect of the regeneration of the kingdom cauſed exceſſive joy, not unalloyed, however, with fear leſt that bleſſing ſhould be very dearly purchaſed. We feared for Paris, becauſe we knew that a number of odious men were fomenting diſorder there, in order to avail themſelves of it, and ſtirred up the peoples minds by falſe and inſidious rumours; we trembled for the provinces, where we knew it would be more difficult to reſtore tranquility than in the capital, on account of their diſtance from the king and national Aſſembly. But when were fully informed of the particulars of what happened on the 17th of July, and when we alſo knew that all the ſchemes and machinations againſt our country had been diſcovered, and that meaſures had been taken effectually to prevent their execution, the people gave themſelves up to tranſports of the pureſt joy. At the theatre on Sunday, the 27th of September, the national cockade was put on by the citizens with acclamations. The people cried out ſeveral times, *Vive le Roi! Vive la Nation!* They carried to M. de Loppinot, commandant of this city, that teſtimony of the ſatisfaction occaſioned by the re-union of all the Frenchmen into one family. That officer received it with great pleaſure and put it in his hat. They were going to preſent the ſame homage to the General, but M. Loppinot requeſted them to put it off till next morning, and offered to head the deputation to the government-houſe. In conſequence, on Monday morning a numerous concourſe of people waited on the Commandant, who, at the head of the deputation, repaired to the governor's palace. His excellency received the cockade with affability, candour and loyalty. He was requeſted to ſet all the military priſoners at liberty, and he promiſed to diſcharge them all, except thoſe who were under ſentence of a court martial, whom he had no right to diſcharge. He was requeſted to appear at the theatre on the Wedneſday following, and he was pleaſed to promiſe that he would attend. The deputies were preparing to carry the cockade to his excellency the Intendant, but they were informed, that ſince the morning Madame de Marbois had been ſending cockades to all the military officers. They therefore determined to preſent the lady, who had thus decorated our warriors with the pledge of the concord of the citizens, with an elegant ſaſh, compoſed of the three national colours. The politeneſs of the French, which does not allow them to diſturb the ladies in the forenoon, induced them to poſtpone their viſit till after dinner, and at about five o'clock they repaired, to the number of 150 perſons, to the Intendant's palace. The cockade was preſented to his excellency the Intendant, who received it with a ſenſibility which was univerſally obſerved; and every one noticed theſe words of the anſwer he made---"LOVE *for the King*, ALL *for the public and for our country*." Madame de Marbois expreſſed no leſs ſenſibility, and immediately put on the national zone. M. and Madame de Marbois invited the Aſſembly to drink the healths of the King and Nation. They therefore went into the garden, where they drank ſucceſſively the healths of the King, the Nation, Madame de Marbois, their excellencies the General and Intendant, and the Council.---M. and Madame de Marbois were invited to be preſent at the theatre on the Wedneſday, which they promiſed, although the weak ſtate of health of Madame de Marbois allows but little to go out.

On Tueſday morning a deputation of the captains of veſſels carried the national cockade to the Viſcount du Breignou, commanding officer of his majeſty's naval forces in this port, who received it in the moſt affable manner, and put it on with that he had already received from Madame de Marbois.

On Wedneſday the General came to the theatre. The repreſentation for that night, at the requeſt of the adminſtrators and citizens, was acted for the benefit of an unfortunate cannonier, who had had the thumb of his right hand carried off, by firing a cannon at the laſt performance. The General, on entering the playhouſe, was received with univerſal applauſe and clapping of hands, and the martial orcheſtra, which was concealed behind the curtain, joined its harmonious ſounds to the other expreſſions of public joy. Shortly after M. and Madame Marbois arrived, the clapping of hands began anew, and the muſic ſtruck up a ſecond time. M. Jubert, a citizen of this city, addreſſed from the pit a ſpeech to the General, expreſſive of the joy the people felt at ſeeing him for the firſt time in public. That ſpeech, ſpoke with great emphaſis and propriety, was univerſally admired and applauded.

The Supreme Judicial Council opened their yearly ſeſſions on the next day, being Thurſday, the firſt inſtant. The members of the Court, the officers of the Seneſchalſea and Admiralty, had received cockades from the hands of Madame de Marbois, and wore them on that occaſion. His excellency the Intendant gave the uſual charge, and the advocates renewed their oaths of office, as the law obliges them to do every year.

The repreſentation and ball for the benefit of the wounded cannonier produced 8380 liv. 10s.

"BY order of their Excellencies the Governor and Intendant, freemen of colour are allowed to wear the national cockade.

(Signed) LE COMTE DE PEINIER,
DE MARBOIS."

BOSTON, November 4.

On Monday, the Right Hon. Viſcount de Ponteves, and ſeveral other officers of the French ſquadron, viſited the Duck Manufactory in this town.

Agreeable to inſtructions received from France, the officers of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron have gone into mourning for the death of the late Dauphin of France. The mourning is a black crape round the arm.

The ſquadron of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, we learn, will, wind and weather permitting, ſail for Martinique in the courſe of the preſent week.

WORCESTER, November 5.

We hear the Preſident of the United States arrived at New-Hampſhire on Saturday laſt. The limits of our paper are inſufficient to contain the numerous addreſſes which are preſented to him as he paſſes. We may with truth aſſert, that no man was ever more univerſally beloved, and perhaps no man was ever more deſerving of the affections of the people.

ALBANY, November 5.

For theſe two days paſt we have had the moſt remarkable and uncommon weather, perhaps ever remembered in this part of the country, at ſo early a ſeaſon of the year. On Tueſday, from 10 in the morning to 10 at night, it ſnowed continually---the weather raw and uncomfortable: On Wedneſday the ſnow was five inches deep on a level, and ſtill remains about the ſame---the ſun having as yet had little or no effect upon it.

The thermometer, at the Muſeum, yeſterday, at 1 A. M. ſtood at 23---and this morning at the ſame hour, at 28.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

The whole territory of the United States contains, by computation, a million of ſquare miles, in which are 640 millions of acres; of theſe, 51 millions are water, deducting which, the total amount of acres of land in the United States is 589 millions.

That part of the United States comprehended between the weſt temporary line of Pennſylvania on the eaſt---the boundary line between Britain and the United States, extending from the river St. Croix to the northweſt extremity of the Lake of the Woods, on the north---the river Miſſiſippi to the mouth of the Ohio on the ſouth (the aforementioned bounds of Pennſylvania) contains, by computation, about 411 thouſand ſquare miles, in which are 26,340,000 acres: deduct for water 4,340,000 acres, there remains 220 millions of acres.

The whole of this immenſe extent of unappropriated weſtern territory, or vacant unſettled land, containing as above ſtated 220 millions of acres, has been by the ceſſion of ſome of the original ſtates, and by the treaty of peace, transferred to the fœderal government, and is pledged as a fund for ſinking the continental debt.

The foreign debt, incurred by the war, is 7885085 dollars---the domeſtic debt, 34115290 dollars-- which makes 9,450,084l. ſterling: the intereſt of which, at 6 per cent. is 567,005l. ſterling. But the war has coſt Great-Britain 115,654,914l. the intereſt of which, at 6 per cent. is 6,939,294l. annually, to be paid ſince January 1775.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, October 16.

"Yeſterday a very tremendous ſtorm of wind and hail was experienced in this place. The Brig Ann, of Boſton, was drove on ſhore; likewiſe the Sloop Rambler, Captain Patterſon---he parted his cable, and hove to ſuch a degree, that he carried away his mainmaſt. Such a ſtorm has not been known in this place ſince the year 1784."

November 11. Altho' the public is diſappointed in the main object for which the Commiſſioners went to treat with the Southern Indians, yet, we hear, that they have concluded a truce with them for a number of months: And as the Indians in geneneral diſcovered a pacific temper, it is hoped that a permanent peace may be ſoon ſettled.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Jenny, Captain Schemerhorn, from Savanna, in whom came paſſengers, Captain BURBECK and the whole of his company of matroſſes. By the lateſt accounts the Commiſſioners were at Peterſburg, on their return to this city.

The queſtion for calling a Convention to deliberate on the conſtitution of the United States was loſt in the Aſſembly of Rhode Iſland, by a majority of 22, the 29th ult.

It is really curious to hear ſome perſons talk of the happineſs and proſperity of the United States: If they depreciate their own government---If they ſtint their public officers to a pittance, and treat them as menial ſervants-----If they keep up a perpetual flame of jealouſy and ill nature---and ſow the ſeeds of diſunion between the State and general governments---If they expreſs their approbation of their patriots by *reſerve* and *ſilence*, Why then "the United States bid fair to flouriſh more than any other naton upon earth, and the people to be the happieſt;" but if they fondly pleaſe themſelves with the idea of having the beſt form of government that the world hath ever known---If they ſuppoſe that independency and reſponſibility ſhould unite in their public officers, and that they ought to honor thoſe who have evidenced their wiſdom and patiotiſm---If the principles of confidence and union are conſidered as the foundation of peace and ſecurity---If the people expreſs their feelings, their reſpect and veneration in their mother tongue, in plain, common, and intelligible language, for the illuſtrious ſaviour of their country---If they, in the abundance of their gratitude, give a ſcope to their feelings in the moſt unequivocal demonſtrations of public affection and attachment.---"They open the door for luxury"---They exhibit "*the parade of fools*"---They inſult thoſe whom they mean to honor---"They diſguſt the Preſident," and violate "the laws and conſtitution of their country."---What jargon and inconſiſtency. The truth is, the honors of our country beſtowed upon the government, and thoſe who adminiſter it, are daggers to the boſom of the envious and diſappointed.

The propoſition to expreſs our approbation of the Preſident of the United States, by "*reſerved attention and ſilent affection*," is ſtrongly tinctured with the Turkiſh policy of employing *mutes*---What! ſhall we *feel*, and not expreſs our feelings!--indignant idea!

"The happineſs or wretchedneſs of human life does not ſo much depend on the loſs or acquiſition of real advantages, as on the fluctuating opinions and imaginations of men." We are often in poſſeſſion of ſolid bleſſings without properly realizing their nature and value: Life and liberty are too common enjoyments to be ſuitably prized---but let the former be endangered by a threatening malady, or the latter wreſted from us, and how alive will our ſenſations be? But does ſickneſs or power boaſt a transfering influence, and render thoſe enjoyments valuable in their nature, which were not always ſo? By no means-- It is our *opinions* and *imaginations* that are hereby affected---*they* place objects in a different point of view, as they are more or leſs influenced by circumſtances. Did reaſon and common ſenſe always give the tone to our fancies and eſtimation, thoſe things which are intrinſically eſtimable would always appear in their proper colours: In a ſtate of peace and ſecurity, and enjoying the bleſſings of good government, people are apt to grow remiſs, and inſenſible of the eligibility of their ſituation; but when the arbitrary ſtrides of deſpotiſm on the one hand, or the intrigues of faction on the other, threaten to diſturb their tranquility, or infringe their privileges, what different ideas immediately occupy the public mind!

What are the triumphs of the *Cæſars* and *Alexanders*, which ſwell the hiſtoric page, and depict human weakneſs, ignorance and folly, compared to the approbation of a free and an intelligent people, beſtowed for acts of real virtue and benevolence on the patriots, the friends of human kind? The ſword of America was not unſheathed for conqueſt, or to extend the circle of human miſery---All that was dear and invaluable was at ſtake---It was the cauſe of liberty and juſtice----the cauſe of virtue and humanity------Heaven never deſerted ſuch a cauſe----it ſmiled on our arms---victory and independence were the crown of our enterprizes---and whatever ſome may *now think* or *ſay* of thoſe who conducted our arms, who in the midſt of difficulties, dangers and ſucceſs, were firm, intrepid and temperate---who united with the *beſt traits* of the ſoldier's character, the *beſt virtues* of the citizen---and on all occaſions paid a ſacred regard to ſocial rights, the time ſhall come when the full tide of applauſe ſhall roll over their memories, while cotemporary envy, ſpleen and diſappointment, ſhall go down the ſtream of oblivion.

November 12. Yeſterday the Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary for treating with the Indians, ſouth of the river Ohio, returned to this city.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, Nov. 11.

We hear from Amboy, that the propoſed amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States have been under conſideration of the legiſlature, and will be all agreed to except the ſecond article.---We further learn, that the depreciated ſtate of the paper currency has been ſubmitted to the Houſe of Aſſembly, who have adopted, as one mean of appreciating it, to call as much out of circulation as the exigencies of the ſtate will admit; and that no new or further appropriation of it be made. Agreeably to the eſtimate laid before the Houſe near 30,000l. will be thus cancelled; and it is highly probable this meaſure will be adopted.

On motion in the Aſſembly laſt Saturday, leave was given to preſent a bill to oblige the ſpecific performance of contracts, and to repeal the tender laws of this ſtate under certain reſtrictions.---This bill it is conjectured will periſh in embryo.

It is expected, ſays a correſpondent, that the legiſlature will ſee the propriety of a reviſion of all laws of this ſtate which interfere with the acts or reſolves of the Congreſs of the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on Judge Symes's tract, between the Miami rivers.

"Miamis, oppoſite Licking, Auguſt 27.

"DEAR SIR,

"The proſpect of head quarters of the American troops being at this place gives new animation to all concerned in the ſettlement, and much increaſes the value of the lands within this tract. Major Doughty, with a ſtrong detachment, is erecting a garriſon at this place---General Harmar is expected to remove here in a few weeks---Smiles are diffuſed throughout the ſettlement, proſpects being ſo very favorable. I am, Sir, yours."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 18.

On Wednesday laſt his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, was re-elected Preſident, and the Honorable GEORGE ROSS, Eſquire, Vice Preſident of this ſtate, for the enſuing year.

On Friday laſt the General Aſſembly elected *Chriſtian Febiger*, Eſquire, Treaſurer of this State, in the room of *David Rittenhouſe* Eſquire, reſigned.

THIS DAY at eleven o'clock A. M. the Reverend Dr. SMITH, Provoſt of the College, will deliver his *introduction* to a courſe of Lectures in *natural* and *experimental* Philoſophy; and that endeavors will be made to reſtore the *electrical* and other apparatus, together with the *Orrery*, as nearly as poſſible to their original perfection and order, for the benefit of *medical* and other Students, in conjunction with the Profeſſors of Chemiſtry and Natural Hiſtory.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER III.

The PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION *may be so managed as to prove a* GREAT NATIONAL BENEFIT.

FEW evils are so great, but wisdom and application may derive from them eventual advantages, which will more than balance the loss at first apprehended. Of all the evils consequent upon your late glorious war, the immense debt incurred by the public hath been esteemed the greatest, and one for which a remedy was the most difficult, without doing such injustice to individuals as must excite the abhorrence of honest men. That this hath as yet been a perplexed business, all will allow---That this debt, with its past management, hath distressed both the people and the creditors is undeniable---but we ought not to impute those distresses to the debt itself, which have arisen almost wholly from impolitic management. The people of this country were as new in the arts of finance, as those of war---in the last you have excelled and conquered; and in the first may soon become eminent, if some popular prejudices do not prevent. It is not strange that your finances were deranged, and the people and creditors both in a state of suffering under an administration without system or energy, and which was unable to bring any exertions to a point.

To load the people with enormous taxes would be wicked and impolitic, and for this there is no need. In some future numbers of this paper, I shall endeavor to point out the means of doing such justice to the public creditors, that, if reasonable men, they will feel themselves contented, without a burthen on the people half as heavy as they have borne. At present I will mention a number of national benefits to be derived from the public debt, if managed wisely. There are very few instances in which an individual can be benefited by credit, beyond his present ability to pay; but with a nation the case is different. Great-Britain lies under the heaviest debt of any nation on earth---and this very debt hath in a number of instances been the means of her preservation, by interesting rich subjects to afford their aid, when no other could be obtained---they advanced new sums to preserve those national funds, in which they had a great property already vested.

Though we hope America will never have need to profit by her debt in this way, there are other advantages she may derive. A public debt is a band of union, and interests a powerful and opulent class of citizens to support the government under which it is contracted. An increase of transferable property is another advantage which may be derived from the national debt. Commerce, manufactures, and the conveniencies of life, require that a certain proportion of property be of such a nature as may be easily negociated or transfered from man to man. Of this kind are articles of barter, gold and silver coin, and bills of credit.---To determine exactly how great a proportion of this kind of property would be a public advantage is impossible. Many of the best judges imagine that the whole national debt, upon a proper establishment, would not be too great for this extensive and growing country. There has been a species of transferal, commonly called speculating in public securities, which is but a kind of gaming, and is attended with no advantage to the state:---but this has arisen not so much from an undue quantity, as from a distrust of public faith, and a want of system in the finances of the union, and of particular states.---Let this debt be funded in honor and justice, and it will soon have a regular value; the transferal will no longer be the work of speculators, but take place between citizens of another character, the commercial and the industrious, as their own interest may require, and thus become an immense stock for the benefit of trade and manufactures. The true interest of agriculture and commerce naturally embrace each other, and in the state of this country cannot be separated. All classes of citizens have right to protection for themselves and their property; but if there be any one which hath the best claim to be regarded in public measures, it is the American farmers, as they constitute the most numerous part of the people. The national debt may be so funded as to produce great consequential advantages to the farmers---and prove the means of their procuring a much better price for their produce and raw materials, than can otherwise be expected. So far as relates to the present question, a landed property may be considered as fixed and not transferable. In a new country, and where land is cheap, as in the United States, the inhabitants, when they have power to do it, will vest their property in solid soil. The produce of the farmers land is loose and transferable property, and that it may bear a just price, it is necessary there should be an equal quantity of property within the community, in such a situation that it may be commanded to make pay to the farmer, for the fruit of his toil.

The produce of the country and our raw materials for manufactures, will always command a just price in some part of the world; and it is the business of commerce to collect and transport them to the place in which they are wanted.

If foreigners are under the necessity of coming to us and collecting the articles they need, the price received by the farmer will be limited as they please. Make the supposition that one half the property now in commerce within the United States were to be annihilated; tho' our produce might bear the same price in the markets of Europe, it would probably diminish the home price one third. The purchasers would be few---the markets would be over stocked-- the produce of your farms, being in its nature perishable, must be soon vended, and the remaining half of commercial property would command out of your hands nearly the same quantity of produce, as the whole would have done, if preserved. In this case the loss would be as sensibly felt by the farmers as by the merchant. It is always the case in a new and agricultural country, that the transferable property is in too small quantity for the advantage of those who hold and till the ground. At present the principal of the national debt cannot be paid, but with a little honesty and policy it may be placed in a situation safe for the creditors and beneficial to all classes of citizens.

For the benefit of the agricultural interest, I would not wish the debt to be annihilated, if it were consistent with justice. Let it be honestly funded, it must remain in its nature transferable, and will be an immense bank for all kinds of business. The situation of the United States is such, your agriculture so extensive and increasing, and the quantity of your produce so great, that unless by some policy of this kind you fix a certain quantity of property in its nature negociable, the market will be overstocked, and the loss will in the end be borne by the farmer.

Suppose the surplus produce of a farmer, beyond his own consumption, to equal one hundred bushels of wheat. If there be a just proportion of negociable property, each bushel will be worth five shillings; but if the proportion be a little lessened, each bushel will command only four shillings, and the whole loss to the farmer will be five pounds; which is a sum four times so great as he need to pay in taxes, to place the whole American debt on honorable funds. To execute this business, honesty and great abilities are requisite---the new treasury department promises you both, and I make no doubt but the debt we have lamented, will soon be a great national advantage.

NUMBER IV.

The people have suffered an immense sum by the deranged state of the national debt.

AFTER all that the public have suffered by the confusion of finance in the union and several states, it is not strange that their patience is nearly exhausted. The want of a general government hath cost millions to the people, which are now very happily shared and enjoyed among a sett of people who have been very scrupulous about liberty, the collectors of the taxes you have paid, and speculators in your disordered funds.

It is time the truth should be fairly spoken to the people at large, and the Observer will do it, whatever may be the consequence. Some of the same scrupulous people now wish to play over the old game, and fill you with jealousies, that they may have a second harvest; but their day is past. For our own preservation it is necessary we should attend to the sources of past confusion. By the national debt I mean, all those sums which the Union at large and the particular States stand obligated to pay. These sums were incurred in one common cause, our defence in the general war. It was chance, and not option, which fixed mens' names to the list of Continental or State creditors.

The general idea is a true one, that the whole must stand or fall together, and most people had little preference to either kind of security. There is not at present any reason in equity why one class of creditors should be prefered to the other---the whole ought to stand on the same funds, and have equal justice. Soon after the war a new constitution of government was found necessary to set things right, but at that juncture the country was not sufficiently enlightened to obtain it. The consequence was, the continent, without any power of creating funds, began in a desultory manner to arrange their own finances. The several States, finding the weakness of the union, began to make partial arrangements for that very debt, which on every principle of justice ought to be sustained by the whole nation. Such remedies as these, adopted by different bodies of men, and at distant places and very different times, must in their nature be different and confused.

From this source you have seen more than fifty kinds of paper securities, at one time, within the United States, differing but a small matter in value, but enough to spread confusion over the whole, and betray the honest into the hands of designing men. The people have paid enough to make the creditors contented, had it come to their hands in regular and equal method; but in the midst of this darkness nothing has been effected. The members of the Old Congress, and your Assemblies, were men of wisdom, but what could wisdom do in such different and distant bodies, which had no constitutional connection, and of course could have no general system. Matters of this kind cannot be planned in a numerous body of men, be they ever so wise. A treasury board of proper compass, systematically arranged, and furnished with information, must concert; and the legislature, after proper discussions, must give the authority to execute.

The first step towards order and light is to reduce the whole national debt to one kind, and one sett of regulations, and unless something of this nature take place, you have millions more to pay without coming any nearer to the desired end. It is impossible that a plain man, who is an industrious and good subject, should distinguish between so many kinds of taxes, of different values. Let the whole sum of this debt be brought together---placed on common and similar funds, and regularity introduced to the business--the public will then know their situation---thirty men will do that business for the whole union, which now employs through the several states two hundred and fifty, all of whom are supported by the people---The creditors will understand a plain and honest plan, and be saved from a thousand impositions---taxes will be of one kind, and the man who purchases, to pay them, will know the price he ought to give. I can foresee there will be objections to what I advance, and some very cunning men will cry danger! danger! but I never yet saw any evil from simplifying money matters, where all the people have to pay. It is the rolling up together of a number of half made systems, which endangers the people; for they cannot see through them, and the man that must borrow his neighbour's wits to manage his own affairs, must soon borrow money to pay his debts. The present is a fortunate moment for this country, and the only one they will ever have to simplify their treasury matters. Let one great and inclusive system for the whole be adopted, and your finances may soon be reduced to perfect order. Should the present opportunity be past, and the fœderal system not take place in the whole of your national debt, another opportunity must not be expected---confusion will continue---the poor and unsuspicious will be cheated---jealousy will pervade all orders of citizens---there will be no public faith, and your monied men will hide their property ---a stable medium for business will be severely wanted----and your future agriculture, manufactures and commerce be denied that spring, which might now be given them.

P. S. In the second number of this paper, some observations were made on the compensation the gentlemen of Congress have voted themselves---I think the public mind must be easy on this subject, when it is understood that the pay they have taken, is not greater than was allowed by the State Assemblies to the members of the old Congress---take the State of Connecticut for an example---The Assembly of this State, until May 1787, allowed their delegates three dollars per diem and their expences; the expences of the delegates were different, and from two to four dollars per diem---probably the average of expences was three dollars, which, added to the compensation for services, makes the sum now given to the Representatives. Since May, 1787, the Assembly of Connecticut have allowed five dollars per diem for service and expences. The allowance given by Connecticut was much smaller than in most of the other States. I am informed that the average allowance made, by the Assemblies of the thirteen States to their delegates, used to be eight dollars per diem, nearly one fourth more than the gentlemen have allowed themselves---the members might *then*, if they pleased, take a seat and continue under pay the whole year; now it will be but a small part of the year---then they might leave Congress when private business called them; now they are constrained by authority to be present, let their own concerns be ever so urgent; then they might and actually did hold offices of profit under their own States; now it is the popular sense they should not, and many in consequence have made a great sacrifice. These acts must justify the present compensation.

[*From the American Mercury.*]

(From the Massachusetts Centinel.)

ODE TO THE PRESIDENT.

BY A LADY.

THE season sheds its mildest ray,
O'er the blue waves the sun-beams play;
The bending harvest glides the plain,
The towering vessels press the main:
The ruddy ploughman quits his toil,
The pallid miser leaves his spoil,
And grateful Pæans hail the smiling year,
Which bids *Columbia*'s guardian Chief appear.

Hence! Disappointment's anxious eye,
And pale affliction's lingering sigh!
Let beaming Hope the brow adorn,
And every heart forget to mourn;
Let smiles of Peace their charms display,
To grace this joy-devoted day:
And where *that* arm preserv'd the peopled plain,
Shall mild Contentment hold her placid reign.

Let "*white rob'd choirs*" in beauty gay,
With lucid flowrets strew the way;
Let roses deck the scented lawn,
And Lilachs lift their purple form;
Let domes in circling honors spread,
And wreathes adorn that glorious head;
To thee, GREAT WASHINGTON, each lyre be strung!
Thy matchless deeds by every Bard be sung!

When *Freedom* rais'd her drooping head,
Thy arm her willing heroes led;
And when *her* hopes, to thee resign'd,
Were resting on thy God-like mind,
How did *that* breast, to fear unknown;
And feeling for *her* fate alone,
O'er Danger's threat'ning form the Faulchion wield,
And tread with dauntless step the crimson'd field.

Not DECIUS---for his country slain,
Not CINCINNATUS---deathless name!
CAMILLUS---who could wrongs despise,
And, scorning wealth, to glory rise,
Could such exalted wor h display,
Or shine with such *unclouded* ray:
Of *Age* the *Hope*, of *Youth* the *leading Star*,
THE SOUL OF PEACE, THE CONQUERING ARM OF WAR.

From the same Paper.

EXAMPLES are more powerful to persuade than either precept or force; and should virtue be universally practised by those whom the world look up to as models, the converts to goodness would not be so few as they now are: Americans have a bright exemplar before them. We have known our belvoved President to be every thing that is great, heroic and magnanimous---We have read his moral precepts---and we have *seen* him practising the morality of his writings. Attentive to the duties of his high station, he nevertheless gives constant attendance on Divine Worship---nor does he ever permit secular affairs to break in upon the duties of the Sabbath. We all love the President---greatly revere him: Let us then imitate every trait in his character which is in our power, by copying his moral virtues---we shall find, as he expresses it, an indissoluble connection between duty and advantage---between a just and religious life and conversation---and its solid rewards, peace and happiness.

THE Creditors of John Garrett, who are entitled to a dividend in the property assigned to us, the subscribers, on the 18th of January, 1785, for the payment of his debts, are once more requested to furnish their respective accounts, duly attested, on or before the first day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertising, and those who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovementioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY,
SETH WILLIS, } Assignees.

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Abraham Musgrave, deceased, by his executors, on the first day of the Twelfth Month (December) at two o'clock, afternoon, on the premises, that valuable plantation he lived on, in the township of Upper Darby, in the county of Delaware, now called, and about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded north by a road leading from Philadelphia into the country, east by Robert Johnson, south by Benjamin Lobb, and west by Thomas Garrett, containing about 125 acres; the land produces good crops of grain---water in most of the fields, a sufficiency of meadow and woodland thereon. There is on said farm a good two story dwelling house, part brick, well finished, three rooms on the lower floor, a fire place in each room; a kitchen and well of water near the door, under cover, a good stone spring house with a valuable spring and wash house adjoining; a large barn with good convenient stabling for cows and horses; a bearing apple orchard and many other fruit trees; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the 1st day of Fourth Month in the year 1790.

At the same time and place will be sold a good *eight day clock*. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, at the time and place, by JONAS SUPPLEE, HEZEKIAH HIBBERD, } Executors.

N. B. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to *Joel Sharpless* on the place, or to the Executors, who will shew the same.

November 14, 1789. §

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, on the 31st of October last, an Irish servant man, named *James Duffy*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, lusty bodied, round shoulders, sandy hair and complexion, grey eyes, has them generaly half shut, speaks fast and much in his own dialect; he had on and took with him a new brown coat, with carved silver washed buttons, a blue waistcoat with large buttons, a new round wool hat with silk loops, a light cloth jacket with sleeves and large buttons, striped tow trowsers, blue woolen stockings lately footed, strong shoes half worn, with yellow metal buckles, a pair of old buckskin breeches, and five new shirts. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to me, or secures him in Montgomery county gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges. paid by GEORGE SHIEVE.

November 11, 1789. §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Northampton township, Bucks county, a small red milch COW, with some white streaks in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold in three weeks from this date.

November 18, 1789, ¶ HUGH EDAMS.

WAS taken up trespassing within the subscriber's enclosure, in Ridley township, Delaware county, the 29th of October, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 16 years old, with a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Nov. 11, 1789. † LEWIS PAINTER.

The Partnership of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggists, being dissolved, the subscriber continues the business on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the west side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets---

Where a Fresh and General Assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Instruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

Medicine Chests for family or sea use, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former customers, as well as those who chuse to favor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to serve them, and to give satisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

Just publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
ew3M JOSEPH BARNES,
September 30, 1789. JOSEPH FEW.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and SOLD by WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-ſtreet, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-ſtreet,*

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of PETER PINDAR, *Eſq*;

A diſtant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are perfixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author*.

AFTER the rapid ſale, and univerſal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and ſatiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needleſs to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; eſpecially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleaſure, peruſed ſome of his ſmaller pieces, which, as ſoon as publiſhed in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almoſt all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curioſity of their ſubſcribers, with extracts from this celebrated ſatiriſt. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for leſs than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one ſingle piece, not amounting to one ſixth part of the preſent volume, viz. the Louſiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, ſublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6w

Montgomery County, October 17, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in Montgomery county, on the 17th inſtant, a ſtout pied C O W, fit for Beef. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ WILLIAM BURK.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam*,

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black-Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth ſtreet; Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lauman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place, in Blockley, price *ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence* a bottle, and by the dozen *ſix ſhillings* a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart; and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſment, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt, § CHRISTIANA LEECH.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.---The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Shorer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.----The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale ---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town. ctf. ROBT. T. HOOE,
Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1789. CHARLES LITTLE.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

WE, the ſubſcribers, auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, where Samuel Brackenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of the townſhip of Greenwich, Suſſex county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of ſaid defendant to appear before us, with their ſeveral and reſpective demands, with proper vouchers for the ſame, on Monday, the 30th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county aforeſaid. Alſo all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid defendant's eſtate, or have any of his effects in their hands, are deſired to make return thereof to the auditors, at the time and place aforeſaid, in order the debts and credits of ſaid defendant may be aſcertained, and diſtribution made of his eſtate as the law directs.

JOHN CARR,
Oct. 24, 1789. ANDREW LONG, } Auditors.
§ JOHN KERR.

MRS. PINE'S *Boarding School for Young Ladies*,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON's

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the ſecond after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING, the riſing, ſetting, places, and eclipſes of the Sun and Moon; the phaſes, node, age, latitude, and ſouthing of the Moon; the places and aſpects of the Planets (including Georgium Sidus, lately diſcovered by Herſchell) with the riſing, ſetting, and ſouthing of the moſt conſpicuous Planets and fixed Stars; the culmination of Alioth; the equation of time, and time of high-water at Philadelphia, for every day in the year; the increaſe, decreaſe, and length of days; with the judgment of weather, feſtivals, &c.

ALSO An hymn on the ſeaſons, by James Thomſon.---Communion with paſt hours, by Edward Young.---An hymn from the xixth Pſalm, by Joſeph Addiſon.---A deſcription of the reapers, by James Thompſon.---The contraſt.---Verſes on ingratitude, by William Shakeſpear.---Thoughts on human life.---A ſingular inſtance of gratitude in an Indian.---A remarkable inſtance of generoſity in an Indian.---Rule for ſervants, &c.---Advice to the American farmer, on deſtroying thoſe inſects which infeſt apple orchards---on the making of good cyder---on the raiſing of ſheep---on the preſervation of bees---on the trimming of fruit trees---on procuring a good crop of wheat---on the laying of ſtacks of manure---on the ploughing of hilly fields---on the clearing of land---on the management of poultry---and on the keeping of dogs.---A ſcale of the average duration of animal life, from Linæus, Buffon, &c.---A cure for the hooping-cough.---An excellent receipt for deſtroying worms in children.---Cure for the dropſy, by Jonathan Zane.---A liſt of the births and deaths in the various religious ſocieties in the city of Philadelphia, from the firſt of September 1788, to the firſt of September 1789.---The Yearly meetings of the people called Quakers.---The times of holding the courts of law.---A new table of remarkable æras and events.---A table of the bearing and diſtance of various cities from Philadelphia, with the length of their longeſt day.---A table of the revolutions, magnitudes, &c. of the Planets.---Rule to find the time of high-water at 16 harbours, &c.---A table of the Sun's declination.---An account of the coin of the United States of America, with a Table of the value of foreign money therein.---Tables ſhewing the value of crowns and dollars, with an eaſy method of reducing one to the other, and each of them to pounds.---A table ſhewing the amount of wages or expences in the courſe of a year, from one penny to 20 ſhillings per day.-- Tables of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent.---Table of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America.- -A ſcale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts.---With an accurate account of roads, poſt towns, &c.

The Aſtronomical Calculations by *William Waring*.

Alſo to be Sold by the Printers hereof. eowtf.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 12th of Oct. an Apprentice lad, named *Samuel Force*, by trade a ſhoemaker; had on and took away with him, a rediſh brown coat, a narrow black and white ſtriped jacket, Nankeen breeches, a pair of calimanco ditto, a broad ſtriped calicoe waiſtcoat, one Nankeen ditto, one pair of white cotton ſtockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a high-crowned round hat. He is ſtraight made, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, brown eyes, brown hair, hanging in curls over his ſhoulders, full faced, a little freckled, four countenance. Whoever apprehends and brings him to me, or lodges him in gaol, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by DAVID FENTON, living in Arch ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1789.

Bucks county, October 29, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Walker, in Warrington, Bucks county, a dark brown HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years of age, with a ſtar between his eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his keeping in four weeks from the date hereof. RICHARD WALKER.

Northern Liberties, Fourth ſtreet continued Nov. 3, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Sparks*, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted, to

‡ CHRISTIAN GREGORY, Adminiſtrator.

Juſt Arrived, and to be Sold by

James Hartley *or* Daniel Potts,

A few beſt Engliſh

Forge Hammers & Anvills,

Caſt in Green Sand. †4w.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Paſſengers and Servants arriving in this ſtate, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Maſters of veſſels that may have any paſſengers or ſervants on board, that unleſs they enter ſuch paſſengers and ſervants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are ſubject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every paſſenger or ſervant ſo imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3104.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.----Profitable Hints to Farmers.----Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning----to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather----how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented----in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun----to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.----A Poem on Human Life.----The Decline of Autumn.----The Seaſons.----Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.----Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.----Scale of Depreciation.----Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of Abraham Muſgrave, deceaſed, by his executors, on the firſt day of the Twelfth Month (December) at two o'clock, afternoon, on the premiſes, that valuable plantation he lived on, in the townſhip of Upper Darby, in the county of Delaware, now called, and about 7 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded north by a road leading from Philadelphia into the country, eaſt by Robert Johnſon, ſouth by Benjamin Lobb, and weſt by Thomas Garrett, containing about 125 acres; the land produces good crops of grain---is in moſt of the fields, a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland thereon. There is on ſaid farm a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, part brick, well finiſhed, three rooms on the lower floor, a fire place in each room; a kitchen and well of water near the door, under cover, a good ſtone ſpring houſe with a valuable ſpring and weſh houſe adjoining; a large barn with good convenient ſtabling for cows and horſes; a bearing apple orchard and many other fruit trees; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the 1ſt day of Fourth Month in the year 1790.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold a good *eight day clock*. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known, at the time and place, by JONAS SUPPLEE, HEZEKIAH HIBBERD, } Executors.

N. B. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe may view the premiſes before the day of ſale, by applying to *Joel Sharpleſs* on the place, or to the Executors, who will ſhew the ſame.

November 14, 1789. §

THE Creditors of John Garrett, to us, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January, 1790. This is the third time of adverti ſing, and thoſe who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovemenſioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING, WILLIAM KENLY, SETH WILLIS, } Aſſignees.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, on the 31ſt of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *James Duffy*, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, luſty bodied, round ſhoulders, ſandy hair and complexion, grey eyes, has them generally half ſhut, ſpeaks faſt and much in his own dialect; he had on and took with him a new brown coat, with carved ſilver waſhed buttons, a blue waiſtcoat with large buttons, a new round wool hat with ſilk loops, a light cloth jacket with ſleeves and large buttons, ſtriped tow trowſers, blue woolen ſtockings lately footed, ſtrong ſhoes half worn, with yellow metal buckles, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, and five new ſhirts. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him to me, or ſecures him in Montgomery county gaol, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE SHIEVE.

November 11, 1789. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, a ſmall red milch COW, with ſome white ſtreaks in her face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in three weeks from this date.

November 18, 1789. ¶ HUGH EDAMS.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing within the ſubſcriber's encloſure, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, the 29th of October, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 16 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Nov. 11, 1789. † LEWIS PAINTER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Frankford mill, on the 28th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall bay HORSE, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter G. on his ſhoulder and buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ JAMES STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ADDRESS to the PUBLIC,

From the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of free Negroes, unlawfully held in Bondage.

IT is with peculiar ſatisfaction we aſſure the friends of humanity, that in proſecuting the deſign of our aſſociation, our endeavours have proved ſucceſsful, far beyond our moſt ſanguine expectations.

Encouraged by this ſucceſs, and by the daily progreſs of that luminous and benign ſpirit of liberty, which is diffuſing itſelf throughout the world; and humbly hoping for the continuance of the divine bleſſing on our labors, we have ventured to make an important addition to our original plan, and do therefore earneſtly ſolicit the ſupport and aſſiſtance of all who can feel the tender emotions of ſympathy and compaſſion, or reliſh the exalted pleaſure of beneficence.

Slavery is ſuch an atrocious debaſement of human nature, that its very extirpation, if not performed with ſolicitous care, may ſometimes open a ſource of ſerious evils.

The unhappy man who has long been treated as a brute animal, too frequently ſinks beneath the common ſtandard of the human ſpecies. The galling chains that bind his body, do alſo fetter his intellectual faculties, and impair the ſocial affections of his heart. Accuſtomed to move like a mere machine, by the will of a maſter, reflection is ſuſpended; he has not the power of choice; and reaſon and conſcience have but little influence over his conduct, becauſe he is chiefly governed by the paſſion of fear. He is poor and friendleſs----perhaps worn out by extreme labor, age and diſeaſe.

Under ſuch circumſtances, freedom may often prove a misfortune to himſelf, and prejudicial to ſociety.

Attention to emancipated black people, it is therefore to be hoped, will become a branch of our national police; but as far as we contribute to promote this emancipation, ſo far that attention is evidently a ſerious duty incumbent on us, and which we mean to diſcharge to the beſt of our judgment and abilities.

To inſtruct; to adviſe; to qualify thoſe who have been reſtored to freedom, for the exerciſe and enjoyment of civil liberty. To promote in them habits of induſtry; to furniſh them with employments ſuited to their age, ſex, talents and other circumſtances; and to procure their children an education calculated for their future ſituation in life. Theſe are the great outlines of the annexed plan, which we have adopted, and which we conceive will eſſentially promote the public good, and the happineſs of theſe our hitherto too much neglect fellow creatures.

A Plan ſo extenſive cannot be carried into execution without conſiderable pecuniary reſources, beyond the preſent ordinary funds of the ſociety. We hope much from the generoſity of enlightened and benevolent freemen, and will gratefully receive any donations or ſubſcriptions for this purpoſe which may be made to our Treaſurer, JAMES STARR, or to JAMES PEMBERTON, Chairman of our committee of correſpondence.

Signed by order of the Society.

B. FRANKLIN, Preſident.

Philadelphia, 9th of November, 1789.

Philadelphia, 26th October, 1789.

At a meeting of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, &c. An eſſay of a Plan for improving the condition of free Negroes was preſented by the committee appointed to prepare it, which after deliberate conſideration was adopted as follows,

A PLAN for improving the condition of the Free Blacks.

THE buſineſs relative to Free Blacks ſhall by tranſacted by a committee of twenty-four perſons, annually elected by ballot, at the meeting of this ſociety, in the month called April; and in order to perform the different ſervices with expedition, regularity and energy, this committee ſhall reſolve itſelf into the following ſub-committees, viz.

I.

A committee of Inſpection, who ſhall ſuperintend the morals, general conduct and ordinary ſituation of the Free Negroes, and afford them advice and inſtruction; protection from wrongs; and other friendly offices.

II.

A committee of Guardians, who ſhall place out children and young people with ſuitable perſons, that they may (during a moderate time of apprenticeſhip, or ſervitude) learn ſome trade or buſineſs of ſubſiſtence. The committee may effect this partly by a perſuaſive influence on parents, and the perſons concerned, and partly by co-operating with the laws which are, or may be enacted for this, and ſimilar purpoſes; in forming contracts on theſe occaſions the committee ſhall ſecure to the ſociety, as far as may be practicable, the right of guardianſhip over the perſons ſo bound.

III.

A committee of Education, who ſhall ſuperintend the ſchool-inſtruction of the children, and youth of the free blacks; they may either influence them to attend regularly the ſchools already eſtabliſhed in this city, or form others with this view; they ſhall in either caſe provide that the pupils may receive ſuch learning as is neceſſary for their future ſituation in life; and eſpecially a deep impreſſion of the moſt important and generally acknowledged moral and religious principles. They ſhall alſo procure and preſerve a regular record of the marriages, births and manumiſſions of all free blacks.

IV.

A committee of Employ, who ſhall endeavour to procure conſtant employment for thoſe free negroes, who are able to work, as the want of this would occaſion poverty, idleneſs, and many vicious habits. This committee will, by ſedulous enquiry, be enabled to find common labour for a great number; they will alſo provide, that ſuch as indicate proper talents may learn various trades, which may be done by prevailing upon them to bind themſelves for ſuch a term of years, as ſhall compenſate their maſters for the expence and trouble of inſtruction and maintenance. The committee may attempt the inſtitution of ſome uſeful and ſimple manufactures, which require but little ſkill, and alſo may aſſiſt in commencing buſineſs, ſuch as appear to be qualified for it.

Whenever the committee of inſpection ſhall find perſons of any particular deſcription, requiring attention, they ſhall immediately direct them to that committee, of whoſe care they are the proper objects.

In matters of a mixed nature the committees ſhall confer, and if neceſſary act in concert. Affairs of great importance ſhall be referred to the whole committee.

The expence incurred by the proſecution of this plan ſhall be defrayed by a fund, to be formed by donations or ſubſcriptions for theſe particular purpoſes, and to be kept ſeparate from the other funds of this ſociety.

The committee ſhall make a report of their proceedings, and of the ſtate of their ſtock, to the ſociety at their quarterly meetings, in the months called April and October.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER V.

The manner of taxation in a number of the American States is oppreſſive and diſtreſſing to the poor.

IN every ſtate a certain proportion of property muſt be devoted to public uſe, to ſupport government and defray the expences of general preſervation. The contribution deſigned for theſe ends conſtitutes the national revenue, and ought to be paid by the people in proportion to their ability. Much depends on the manner of apportioning and collecting this contribution. In a very poor country, by a juſt ſyſtem of taxation, ſufficient ſums to anſwer the public needs may be collected without injuring any; in the richeſt nations on earth, ſmall ſums may be demanded in ſuch a way as to produce almoſt general wretchedneſs. In moſt nations, there hath been more oppreſſion in the manner of taxation, than by the greatneſs of the ſums demanded. This ſubject, therefore, deſerves attention by a people, who are laying the foundations of government and happineſs. The reſources of this empire are immenſe—to call them out in a way that is equal and not oppreſſive to any claſs of citizens, is the only difficulty. My laſt number urged the propriety of including in one general ſyſtem the whole American debt, part of which now ſtands charged againſt the union, and part againſt particular ſtates. On this plan, all will ſee there muſt be ſome further means of producing a revenue to the United States. In a number of inſtances, the manner of ſtate taxation is oppreſſive to thoſe citizens who have ſmall property. Repeated attempts have been made in moſt of the ſtates, to amend their reſpective ſyſtems; but with little ſucceſs. To amend a defective ſyſtem of finance is next to impoſſible, and involves more evils than it cures. The preſent manner of taxation is favorable to a number of opulent members in every Legiſlature, who, though they are not a majority, can impede any eſſential alteration; and this is a ſerious reaſon for a tranſferal of the ſtate debt to the United States, who, in the arrangement of a new ſyſtem, may avoid the oppreſſive parts of ſtate taxation. In the ſtates of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut, a poll tax is in uſe. In Connecticut, conſiderable more than one quarter of the whole ſtate revenue ariſes from polls. I cannot ſay how great a proportion in Maſſachuſetts, but believe it is not leſs. Art cannot contrive a more oppreſſive mode of drawing money from a people, than by a poll tax. The frugal and hardy living of the poor generally renders them prolific—their houſes are filled with hungry ſons, which with great toil they are educating more for the public, than for themſelves. Before theſe ſons are arrived to manhood, the father hath a ſevere poll tax to pay for them individually. You will often ſee a poor and induſtrious family, who earn their bread and their every thing by labouring at a ſmall price per day, or by cultivating the lands of others on ſhares, pay a greater tax to the ſtate than their neighbour of wealth. This is taxing induſtry and not property—it is making thoſe who muſt do the labour, pay the expence of public protection. Were the the people who inhabit theſe ſtates brought together, eighteen out of twenty would vote out a poll tax; but it is ſo interwoven with the ſtate ſyſtems, and ſo many efforts have been nade in vain, that I deſpair of a remedy, but by a general and national arrangement, which I am certain will be on more juſt principles.

The poll tax is a diſcouragement to manufactures, which the true policy of this country ought to promote. It is rare that mechanics arrive at great riches, few of them are able to pay a tax for a large number of apprentices, and this conſideration alone prevents many maſters, who would otherwiſe have their ſhops filled with poor boys learning ſome art uſeful to themſelves and mankind. This is a diſcouragement both on manufactures and on the poor.

The taxing of wild and uncultivated lands takes place in a number of the ſtates. To tax this property which is abſolutely unproductive, is attended with more evils than will be at firſt imagined. Few men either think it equitable, or have the means of paying an annual tribute for dead property. The old countries in the United States are ſo far cleared, that there ought to be an encouragement for preſerving wood and timber. Many who would be contented to have their intereſt lie without uſe in wild lands, not being able to diſcharge the taxes, have ſold them. Even in the agricultural towns our foreſts are moſtly deſtroyed—the poor, unable to pay an advanced price, begin to ſuffer for fuel, and the dearneſs of timber and lumber will ſoon be ſeverely felt by all kinds of people. This piece of ſtate policy, by graſping at a little, for it is only a ſmall ſum which any would dare to affix on dead property, hath loſt much. It would be better policy, in the old countries of America, to allow a bounty on the growth of timber. We ought to enrich the cultivation of our improved lands and preſerve our wood.

Arbitrary aſſeſſment, by the opinion of one or ſeveral men, is an oppreſſive mode of taxation, and ought not to be the baſis of a national revenue. This is practiſed, in ſome manner and degree, by moſt of the States within the Union. Juſtice will not be done through ſo many preju-

tices, as are found in the minds of aſſeſſors; and if perfect juſtice could be done, the ſelfiſhneſs or ignorance of very many will lead them to ſuppoſe they are over aſſeſſed. The man thus ſoured will grumble more at a ſmall taxation than for four times the ſum impoſed on known principles, and where his exact quota is calculated by the letter of the law. Taxing of polls and unproductive property, as an injury to the poor, and calls on thoſe to pay, who cannot without making a great ſacrifice of their intereſt. Arbitrary aſſeſſments is expoſed to injuſtice, and ſours the minds of the people. We hope theſe things will be conſidered in the arrangement of fœderal meaſures, and that ſuch a plan will be deviſed by the treaſury board, as will invite the people and creditors to throw the debt under their management.

PARIS, September 10.

Diſcourſe delivered at the National Aſſembly on the 7th of September, 1789, by the female Citizens who came to make an offering of their jewels and other ornaments as a voluntary contribution towards the diſcharge of the public debts.

MESSEIGNEURS,

THE regeneration of the ſtate is a work committed to the National Repreſentatives.

The liberation of the ſtate ſhould be the care of every good citizen.

In order to enable the Senate to fulfil a vow that was made by Camillus to Apollo before the capture of Vieum, the Roman ladies made a voluntary offering of their ornaments to the Republic.

But no vows can be more ſacred than engagements contracted with the creditors of the ſtate; the public debt ſhould be ſcrupulouſly diſcharged, but the means ſhould be rendered eaſy to the people.

It is in that view that ſeveral citizens, wives or daughters of artiſts, come to offer to this auguſt National Aſſembly thoſe ornaments, which they would bluſh to wear, when patriotiſm bids them ſacrifice them to the public good. What woman is there, worthy the title of citizen, who would not prefer to the inſipid parade of vanity, the inexpreſſible pleaſure of converting the ornaments of her perſon to ſo excellent an uſe?

Our offering is no doubt of ſmall value; for among the votaries of the fine arts, glory rather than riches is the purſuit: our offering is in proportion to our means, but not to the ſentiment that animates our breaſts.

May our example be followed by many citizens of either ſex, whoſe circumſtances are far more opulent than ours! and our example will, my Lords (Meſſeigneurs) be followed, if you will but deign graciouſly to accept, if you will procure the facility of making voluntary contributions, by eſtabliſhing from this moment a bank, for the ſole purpoſe of receiving patriotic gifts in money or jewels, to be invariably applied to the diſcharge of the national debt.

Reply of Le Preſident of the National Aſſembly, to the Female Citizens, who have made an offering of their perſonal ornaments towards the diſcharge of the public debt.

THE National Aſſembly beholds, with infinite ſatisfaction, your generous ſacrifice, which emanates from motives of true patriotiſm.

May the noble example which you offer us at this preſent moment, communicate to all ranks of citizens the heroic ſentiment from which it proceeds, and may it find as great a number of imitators as it does admirers!

You are far more adorned by your virtues, than you could be by the precious ornaments which you ſacrifice to the good of your country. The National Aſſembly will take into conſideration the plan which you propoſe with all the warmth which it inſpires.

A true copy. Signed,

HENRY DE LONGEVE, Sec. Nat. Aſſ.

DECHAMPS Sec.

A correct liſt of the ladies (wives or daughters of celebrated artiſts) who, on Monday, the 7th of September, 1789, delivered in the National Aſſembly, their jewels, and other female ornaments, as a voluntary contribution towards the diſcharge of the public debt.

Married Ladies.

Moitte, Preſident and firſt mover of the patriot ſcheme, Vien, De la Grence the younger, Suvee, Berrner, Du Vivier, Belle, Fragonard, Veſtler, Peron, David, Vernet the younger, Deſmarteaux, Beauvallet, Cornedecer, the wife of a merchant.

Unmarried Ladies.

Vaſſe de Borecuil, Veſtier, Gerard, Pithouc, De Vierville, Hautemps.

LONDON, September 8.

The propoſed Senate of France is not to be compoſed entirely of the nobility, in which particular it differs from our Houſe of Lords; it is, beſides, elective, not hereditary: and the age of 35 is, perhaps, a wiſe precaution, to guard againſt the precipitancy of youth. No perſon was permitted to take his ſeat in the Roman Senate until he had compleated his 40th year.

Sept. 9. Some circumſtances have lately happened which have greatly diſcompoſed the National Aſſembly. The Marquis de St. Hurgne, a character here not unlike that of a certain Scotch Lord with you, having taking it into his head that many of the members of the National Aſſembly had been corrupted to betray their country, and, of courſe, that their liberties were in danger! He aſſembled a great number of perſons in one of the Coffee-houſes, where he made a long harrangue, naming above 150 of thoſe he ſuppoſed traitors, and propoſed that they ſhould go in a body to ſeize them, and at the ſame time bring the King and his ſon to Louvre, and ſend the Queen to a convent called St. Cyr!

The minds of the common people being eaſily inflamed on ſuch occaſions, eſpecially when, as now, they are not under the reſtraint of law, a very conſiderable number of them marched off; but the Marquis de la Fayette, having timely notice of their deſign, immediately diſpatched ſeveral ſtrong parties of the militia to get poſſeſſion of all the roads leading to Verſailles; before twelve o'clock the bridges of St. Cloud and Seve, the road of Mendon, and others, were ſeized, and defended by 300 men each, with ſix pieces of cannon. The rabble getting intelligence of this abandoned their project, and returned quietly home; ſo that, in the morning, few of the inhabitants of Paris had received any information of the affair.

This affair, however, with ſome threatening letters which have been ſent to the Preſident of the Aſſembly, and ſeveral of the members, informing them that 15,000 men were ready to *light up* their caſtles, houſes, &c. occaſioned much debate in the Aſſembly. At length the affair was diſmiſſed, as not worthy notice, and a vote only paſſed, recommending to the magiſtrates and the commandant-general to watch over the ſafety of the capital, and bring the authors of any tumult to condign puniſhment. This diſturbance is ſuppoſed to have been excited by the clergy, who are ſecretly enraged for the loſs of their tithes; and by the ariſtocratic party, who are diſcontented on account of the abolition of their privileges. The Marquis is taken into cuſtody.

Accounts received at Paris from Bruſſels, dated the 26th ult. mention, that the Brabanters have ſhaken off the yoke of the Emperor; that the King of Pruſſia has ſent 40,000 men to their aſſiſtance; that this force has been joined by 2000 of the inhabitants of Bruſſels; that the Imperial troops have laid down their arms, and that two regiments have joined the Pruſſians.

It is generally reported on the continent, that 50,000 Pruſſians are ordered to march to the frontiers of the Empire and France, to prevent the entrance of thoſe they term *mal Francois* into Germany.

Six thouſands Heſſians and other German troops are to join them, to form the Cordon.

The Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets are ſaid to be again out at ſea, the latter having left the harbour of Carlſcroone, where it had been ſome time repairing the damages ſuſtained in their late running fight with the Ruſſians.

Paul Jones, having obtained leave to come to France on his private affairs, took leave of the Empreſs at Peterſburg on the 7th of July; when her Majeſty conferred on him the order of St. Anne, as a mark of her approbation of his conduct laſt campaign. He retains his rank and pay of Admiral in that ſervice, and has only obtained a ſhort leave.

The Ruſſian flotilla in the Archipelago has obtained ſome advantages over the Turks, and has taken one of their iſlands.

By a letter from Count Voinorich, dated the 5th of July laſt, we are informed that a Ruſſian ſquadron of nine ſail, commanded by Admiral Lorenzi, met, at a ſmall diſtance from the iſland of Tine, with a Turkiſh ſquadron of three ſail of the line, four large frigates, five xebecks, and two half gallies.

The Turks bore down on the Ruſſians, who waited for them; and ſo well did they receive them that they were put to flight, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority; and the Ruſſians were in purſuit of them when this letter was written.

Many of the Nobleſſe of France, who have been to ſeek for ſhelter in foreign countries, are in a pitiable condition, being obliged to depend for protection and ſupport on the bounty of diſtant relations, or even of courts to which they have been nearly ſtrangers. It is not to be ſuppoſed, however, that ſuch of them as have large poſſeſſions, will reſign them without a ſtruggle; nor will the courts and relatives to which they have fled, continue patiently to maintain them, without making ſome ſtrong effort to get rid of the burthen.

From this and other circumſtances there is but too much reaſon to think that the commotions in France will be renewed; and that kingdom be made a ſcene of bloodſhed, ſimilar to what this country was in the unhappy days of Charles the firſt.

Monſieur, elder brother to the King of France, is ſuppoſed to have quitted that kingdom to join the Count d'Artois, as he has not been ſeen in public ſince the feaſt of St. Louis.

A private account from Paris relates, that ſome apprehenſions had been entertained, that the King was alſo endeavouring to quit his dominions!---The ſudden departure of Monſieur may have led to this conjecture.

The leaders of the revolution, imagining ſome grounds for this alarm---waited upon Mr. Neckar, and communicated their fears.---It is ſaid that the reaſoning of the miniſter was very convincing, and the affair here ended.

A republican government ſeems now to be the ſole object of the National Aſſembly of France. By the plan offered for a new conſtitution, the King is ſtripped of the royal functions, and rendered a mere cypher.

Conſiſtently with the plan of the new conſtitution, no member is to be admitted till turned of 25 years of age.

Agreeably to the ſame plan the National Aſſembly are to be called together every firſt day of December, and not continue ſitting longer than four months.

Sept. 12. At Paris, every thing ſeems quiet: ---The Marquis de Huruges, who was the promoter of the late tumults, is arreſted, and in priſon:---The frequenters of the Palais Royal are frightened at it, and we hear no more of thoſe who have, for ſome time paſt, excited ſuch alarms.

Advices from Germany aſſert, that the Pruſſian troops are in motion in every quarter, which cauſes much ſpeculation. It has been conjectured by ſome, that they have a view to the politics of Poland, and that Dantzick is the object. Others have not ſcrupled to aſſert, that they regard more eſpecially the Netherlands of France.

By letters from ſeveral parts of the Electorate of Cologne, the territory of Cleves, &c. we learn, that the contagion of revolt and revolution is widely ſpreading, and that there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect a ſimilar cataſtrophe to that of Liege.

Sept. 19. The ſpirit of liberty has croſſed the Rhine.

The people of the bailiwick of Wildſtadt and Liechtenau, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, have driven away all the perſons employed by the Prince as collectors of his revenue, and demoliſhed the two houſes.

Where this will end no one at preſent can tell.

The Dutch ſquadron under the command of Chevalier de Kingſbergen, conſiſting of four ſail of the line and five frigates, has actually put to ſea.

The ſailing orders were delivered to the Admiral ſo unexpectedly, and were ſo preſſing, that he was obliged to weigh anchor, though a great deal of his baggage was aſhore, and conſequently left behind.

The politicians have endeavoured, but in vain, to diſcover the deſtination of ſo conſiderable a force, at a time when the Dutch are at peace with all the world.

Sept. 24. The ſituation of affairs in the ſouthern provences of France is ſtill very alarming. Whilſt the banditti are firing country-ſeats at Dauphiny, the neighbouring county, Province, is expoſed to a different ſpecies of fury.

So determined is government that Ruſſia ſhall derive no aid from this country, that orders have been ſent to all our frigates in the North Sea, to board the Ruſſian cruizers, and take the Engliſh ſeamen out!

REVOLUTION IN CORSICA.

Extract of a letter from Baſtia, the capital of Corſica, dated Aug. 15.

"A trifling incident has juſt now effected a revolution, which appears to have been meditated ſome time. Mr. Preſtean de Lunelle, a merchant from Lyons, who happened to be here on ſome buſineſs, appeared a few days ago with the national cockade, the people ſhewed an inclination to follow the example, and in a few hours we were all decorated with enſigns of freedom. The people, armed, went to offer the French General a cockade, who found that he was obliged to wear it. They then demanded that the debtors ſhould be releaſed, and on the Governor's expreſſing a diſlike at this meaſure, they opened the priſon doors. The ancient municipal conſtitution was annulled, and a new one formed, compoſed of ſuch citizens as had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this new revolution.---One happineſs, however, we have to boaſt of---all has been accompliſhed without the loſs of a drop of blood. The only act of vengeance was in deſtroying the houſe of the Chancellor of the Police.---Such men in all countries are noxious.

"At Calvi, it is ſaid, ſome lives were loſt in a ſkirmiſh between the French troops and the inhabitants. The people, however, prevailed.

"The inſurrection was general over the iſland, and there was every appearance of concert and of ſyſtem."

THE Members of the ST. ANDREW's SOCIETY are requeſted to attend their Anniverſary Meeting on Monday, the 30th inſt. at two o'clock, P. M. at the Indian Queen in Fourth-ſtreet.

G. HAMILTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789.

On Wedneſday, the 16th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold, at public ſale,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Buffaloe township, Black Hole Valley, in the county of Northumberland, containing 300 acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, granted in the year 1774, and patented in May 1775, being the property of Iſaac Williams, of Cheſter county, deceaſed. The mould of this land appears to be good, and well timbered with white oak, white walnut and white pine, it is alſo well watered, and a large quantity of good meadow may be made thereon; there is a log houſe on it, and ſome land cleared, now in the tenancy of Ephraim Bennet. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, on Thurſday the third day of December next, on the premiſes, a valuable tract of land, within 13 miles of Philadelphia, in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 65 acres of land, whereon is erected a good houſe and barn, with 6 acres of good watered meadow, and a good ſpring houſe, with a good ſpring of water, likewiſe a good orchard, there is ſufficient of timber for the uſe of the ſaid place. The conditions of ſale will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by §1w.

JESSE DAVIS, }
Nov. 19, 1789. ISSAACHAR DAVIS. } Adminiſtrators.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Edward Davis*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts that ſettlement may be made on the day of ſale, and all perſons indebted to the eſtate are deſired to come in and pay their debts on ſaid day, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

JESSE DAVIS, }
Nov. 19, ‡1w. ISSAACHAR DAVIS. } Adminiſtrators.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

Living in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, in the weſtern diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey, near the New Mills,

THAT valuable Plantation and Tract of Land that he now lives on, containing 440 acres, about 200 acres thereof is clear and in good cedar fence, 80 acres thereof is meadow, and as much more may be made out of a good timber ſwamp, the remainder good wood land; on the ſaid place is a large dwelling houſe and kitchen, with a pump in a good well of water, there is a good ſhed at the kitchen door, with a large barn, waggon houſe, hay houſes, ſtables, cow houſes, and other convenient out houſes all in good order, about 8 acres of apple orchard now in its prime of excellent fruit, a good garden before the door. The land lieth very convenient to be divided into two plantations; and no diſputable title will be given to the purchaſer, and the terms of ſale made known, by ‡

November 14, 1789. JOB BRIGGS.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot of piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate lying and being on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and between Vine and Callow-hill-ſtreets continued in the Northern Liberties and county of Philadelphia, containing in front on ſaid Front-ſtreet about 25 feet, and in length or depth to Water-ſtreet, bounded on the north by ground of Joſeph Cowperthwait, Eſq. on the eaſt by Water-ſtreet, on the ſouth by ground of Benjamin Rakeſtraw, and on the weſt by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to ----. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Rebecca Griſcom, by *

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate in Wicacoa (near the Swedes church) and county of Philadelphia; beginning at a corner of John Bringhurſt's land, in the line of land late of Philip Johns, deceaſed, thence extending by the ſame ſouth 58 deg. eaſt 13 1-4 perches to a corner of ſaid Johns's land, and thence eaſt 18 deg. ſouth 24 perches to the river Delaware, and thence down the ſaid river ſouth 10 deg. weſt ſeven perches two feet and an half, or thereabouts to a corner of Enoch Flower's land, thence by the ſame north 68 deg. weſt 41 perches to the ſaid Bringhurſt's land, then north 30 deg. eaſt ſeven perches to the place of beginning, containing one acre and 60 perches: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Warwick Coates, deceaſed, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Paſſyunk townſhip, November 21, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 6th of November inſtant, a Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be eight years old, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle marks on his back, his off fore foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter W. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

§ GEORGE CLECKNER.

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the ſubſcriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath without lawful cauſe eloped from my bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all and every perſon or perſons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that ſhe ſhall or may contract after the date hereof. Witneſs my hand, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1789. †

JOSEPH MATHEW.

Best possible image.

ST. JOHN's *(New-Brunſwick)* Oct. 23.

By the arrival of the ſloop Patty, Capt. Camby, from Boſton, we have received the unfortunate account of the total loſs of the ſloop Ranger, Captain Raiſbeck, upon Cape-Cod, on Sunday the 4th inſt. The particulars of this fatal cataſtrophe, as near as we can collect them, are as follow:-----That from the 20th of September (the day of leaving this port for New-York) they met with continual contrary winds till Sunday, the 27th, when they had a very heavy gale from the S. E. under which they ran for the whole day. That it encreaſed towards night, when they (willing to make as much of their paſſage as they could) continued the ſame courſe, but unfortunately in a few hours found the veſſel on ſhore near the Plate Land. In this ſituation ſhe lay from the 27th to Sunday the 4th inſtant, with fine moderate weather, they having, during that time, very ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves, and expecting the next day to get the veſſel off. Unluckily, however, a ſecond ſevere gale came from the S. E. which in ſpite of every effort, in a few hours daſhed her totally in pieces. We have a pleaſure in adding, that unfortunate as this event is in itſelf, it is ſomewhat leſſened by the providential circumſtance of all the paſſengers having got ſafe on ſhore without being hurt, and the things in the veſſel being removed without any conſiderable loſs or damage.

Oct. 30. Sunday morning laſt, we were witneſs to one of the ſevereſt gales of wind ever experienced here.---Fortunately, however, its continuance was of ſhort duration.---It began early in the morning, and encreaſed till eleven o'clock, blowing a perfect hurricane at S. and S. E.---Several houſes and ſtables in the city were unroofed. The centry boxes in Fort-Howe were lifted from the ground, and carried a conſiderable diſtance by its impetuoſity. The veſſels riding at anchor in the harbor moſtly parted from their cables---ſome were driven on ſhore, and others were much injured by being drove againſt the rocks---and its direful effects were too juſtly apprehended by every anxious ſpectator. It was at this time, however, very fortunately, low water, and as the tide aroſe the wind abated, or it is impoſſible to predict what ſcenes of devaſtation muſt inevitably have followed. We are happy in adding, we have not as yet heard of any material injury being ſuſtained at ſea, or along ſhore, though we much dread the conſequences.

SALEM, November 10.

Capt. Leach arrived here on Sunday from Cape de Verds. On the 20th ult. lat. 31, long. 63, took from the wreck of the brig Favourite Laſs, bound from Baltimore to Barbados, her Captain and crew: The brig had overſet two days before in a gale of wind, and the people were all upon her round-houſe. They took out of her ſeven barrels of flour.

NEW-YORK, November 17.

Captain Mead, of the brig Carolina, who arrived here on Sunday, on the 2d November, in lat. 43, 5, long. 53, ſpoke the ſhip Fortitude, Capt. Oaks, out 53 days from St. Ubes for Boſton, in a leaky condition---both pumps conſtantly going - had loſt her bowſprit, and was ſhort of proviſions. Capt. Mead ſupplied her with fifty pounds of bread and ſeven gallons of brandy.

Capt. Prince, on his paſſage from St. Euſtatia, in lat. 35, 12, in ten fathoms water, off Cape Hatteras, ſpoke the ſhip Robinſon, Iſaac Robinſon, Maſter, from Killybegs, in the north-weſt of Ireland, bound to Norfolk, in Virginia; Capt. Robinſon fell in with the brig William, Moſes Ventries, Maſter, on the 24th of September, from Glaſgow, bound to North-Carolina, but was ſo leaky that they could not keep her free, and abandoned her and went on board Capt. Robinſon; in lat. 35, 4, long. 66, Capt. Robinſon was obliged to cut away his main-maſt in a heavy gale of wind, on the 20th of October, lay on her beam ends, ſhifted her ballaſt, and expected to have foundered; Capt. Prince hoiſted out his boat and ſupplied him with bread and water, and ſome other neceſſaries, and took one of the brig's people on board his boat, and at the ſame time fell in with a ſloop from Bermuda, bound to North-Carolina, and put the Maſter and the reſt of the crew on board. When Capt. Prince left St. Euſtatia, there was reckoned to be 12000 barrels of flour at that iſland.

Capt. Cator, of the ſloop Lady Hammond, the 7th inſt. ſpoke the ſhip Robinſon, Capt. Iſaac Robinſon, from Dublin, bound to Virginia, under a jury main-maſt, in lat. 34, 13, N. long. 71, 59, W. Upon her paſſage the Robinſon fell in with the brig William, belonging to North-Carolina, in diſtreſs, having ſprung a leak; ſhe took the crew on board, and left her ſinking. The ſhip carried away her main-maſt on the 27th of September, and when the Lady Hammond left her the crew were upon very ſhort allowance, but the wind was favorable.

Nov. 18. By the laſt accounts from St. John's, New-Brunſwick, we learn that the Hon. Aſſembly there have paſſed an act for laying an impoſt on the following articles: "That from and after the 30th October, there be and hereby is granted to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for the uſe of this province, and for the ſupport of the government thereof, the ſeveral rates and duties on the articles hereafter mentioned, which ſhall or may be brought or imported into any port or place within this province, except the produce or manufacture of Great-Britain or Ireland, directly imported from thence, to be paid by the importers thereof that is to ſay---for every gallon of rum or other diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, two-pence; for every groſs hundred weight of brown ſugar, two ſhillings when landed, allowing twenty per cent. for tare; for every pound of coffee, one penny; and for every barrel of wheat flour, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any or either of the United States of America, two ſhillings, and ſo in proportion for a greater or leſſer quantity."

The tour of the Preſident through the eaſtern ſtates is an event which has ſerved to call forth the latent principles of virtue, gratitude and patriotiſm, in an eminent degree:---The real friends to the revolution---the advocates for government, peace and freedom, were fully convinced that the attachment of the people to the conſtitution was ſolid and permanent---that their love and veneration for the Preſident could receive no addition---Still the pen of ſlander has not been idle---and the tongue of calumny has not been ſilent---while jealouſies and apprehenſions have been excited reſpecting imaginary evils---It therefore ſeems neceſſary that ſome great occaſion ſhould offer, to call forth the real ſentiments of the union, and afford that demonſtrative evidence of what the people *feel*, which all the adverſaries of our national honor "ſhould not be able to gainſay or reſiſt."---

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated October 28.

"This day, at eleven o'clock the Preſident was conveyed in the Admiral's barge on board the Admiral's ſhip---the Major of the fleet steered, the Midſhipmen rowed, all dreſſed in red---when the Preſident arrived he was received on board, in the ſame ſtile they receive their Kings, viz. The officers took off their ſhoes---and the crew all appeared with their legs naked."

By a veſſel in 38 days from Havre de Grace in France, which arrived here on Sunday laſt, we learn, that all was peace and quietneſs in that kingdom.

The United States will undoubtedly riſe to higher degrees of eminence in the ſcale of empire, than any of the nations that have gone before them---the moſt curſory view of the ſubject furniſhes ample ground for ſuch a belief.---What were all the nations of the earth in point of legiſlative knowledge, compared to the people of this confederated republic? Hiſtory furniſhes nothing, that ſhould lead us to ſuppoſe that the doctrine of equal and juſt repreſentation was ever known among them---a ſafeguard to freedom that can never fail, ſo long as we juſtly prize it. How very few are the names of perſons who were eminent for knowledge and virtue, that hiſtory has handed down to us---The preſent century has produced more men of ſuperior abilities in the little iſland of Britain, than flouriſhed in the Roman Empire for two thouſand years.---And America has infinitely the advantage of the moſt refined and enlightened of any of the ancient republics---whether the compariſon is made with reſpect to the foundations of the governments, or the habits, genius and information of the people.---Rome was founded by free-booters, and the leading principle of the policy of that people in all the periods of their exiſtence was conqueſt.---This was reduced to habit---her patricians found their account in encouraging the propenſity; her victories were the victories of ſavages---and the conquerors of the world were finally ſubdued by their acquiſitions; for in proportion to their abilities, the Roman people, and every other nation ſince time began, were luxurious.

To what purpoſe then is the example of the ancients held up to the people of the United States?---They have more effectual barriers againſt luxury, in their local ſituation, in the principles of their government, in their ſuperior light---and eſpecially in the means of perpetuating knowledge, and the principles of humanity, their ſchools and univerſities, than the world hath ever been favored with in any former period.

YORK, (Pennſylvania) Nov. 11.

We hear from Northumberland county, that a road has lately been cut from the mouth of Munſey creek, to the forks of Loyal Sock, and from thence to the mouth of Sugar creek, near Tioga. By means of this road the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehannah are connected. It is twenty-ſeven miles nearer than by the Indian Path up Lycoming, and much better. The road paſſes in many places through a rich level country.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 25.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, October 25.

"Buſineſs of every kind is ſtagnated here, and every thing in confuſion---an embargo has been laid theſe five days paſt, the town illuminated, and the inhabitants under arms every night, in conſequence of an expected revolt of the negroes. All domeſtic affairs give place to the politics; ſcarcely a French native to be ſeen, who has not a cockade, compoſed of red, white and blue."

Capt. Campbell, from Amſterdam, ſpoke on the 7th inſtant the ſhip Roſeway, of London, from New London (Connecticut) bound to Grenada, out 16 days, all well---lat. 28, 45, N. long. 57, 30, W.---On the 26th September Scilly N. 6 leagues, ſpoke the ſhip Friendſhip, Smith, from London, bound to Baltimore, out 10 days, all well.

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain piece of Meadow ground, containing about 12 acres, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Glouceſter road, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing and county of Philadelphia, bounded on the eaſt by the aforeſaid road, on the north and weſt by ground of William Bingham, Eſq; and on the ſouth by ground of Hezekiah Williams: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Johns, and to be ſold for and during the term of his natural life.

Alſo about eight acres and five perches of Meadow ground, adjoing or nigh to the above deſcribed lot; bounded eaſtward by the aforeſaid road, northward by ground of William Zane, on the ſouth by a lane or road, called Wheeler's or Stamper's lane, and weſt by Samuel Wetherill's ground: Taken in execution as the property of Matthew Johns, and to be ſold for and during the term of his natural life, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, on the 12th day of December next,

by the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of Thomas Lewis, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, deceaſed,

THE Plantation or Tract of Land whereon he lived, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, within two miles of the ſign of Admiral Warren on the Lancaſter road, and within two miles of plenty of good lime ſtone, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 137 acres of good arable land, two thirds of it cleared, the remainder good timber land; there are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one has three fire-places below ſtairs and one above, the other is a log houſe, log barn and ſtables, ſtone ſpring houſe over a good ſpring near the door, fifteen acres of meadow, one half of which is watered by a never failing ſtream, on which there is a good mill-ſeat, a good bearing orchard of near 300 apple-trees, beſides a number of other fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, pears, plumbs, &c. The whole to be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions of ſale will be made known by

DANIEL CORNOG, and
JAMES GARRETT.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by the ſubſcribers. †

Philadelphia, November 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of December next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, A Leaſe for about foureeen years, of and in a certain two ſtory frame Meſſuage, with the Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of South (or Cedar) ſtreet, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the diſtrict of Southwark and county of Philadelphia, containing in front eaſt and weſt about twelve feet nine inches and an half, and in length or depth north and ſouth 41 feet; bounded on the north by ſaid South ſtreet, on the eaſt by ground of Luke Morris, on the ſouth by ground late of John Stanton, and on the weſt by the next deſcribed lot.

Alſo two two-ſtory frame meſſuages, and two brick kitchens, with the lot of ground on which they ſtand, containing in front on ſaid South-ſtreet 18 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 41 feet (more or leſs) bounded northward by ſaid Cedar-ſtreet, eaſtward by the above deſcribed lot, ſouthward by ground formerly of ſaid John Stanton, and weſtward by a meſſuage and lot of the Widow Miller; the above lots are ſubject to a yearly rent charge of Fifteen Pounds, payable to Elizabeth Miller Taken in execution as the property of John Ackerdly, late deceaſed, and to be ſold, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

November 9, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on George Clymer's place, a black MARE, ſeven years old, about fifteen hands and an half high, ſhod all round. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN FULLMAN.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by Act of Aſſembly, for the SALE of a

Real Eſtate, and a large and valuable Collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c.

Late the Property of Mr. ROBERT EDGE PINE, deceaſed.

Prizes,	No.	*Lots.*		*Val.*	*Total.*
1	1	A Lot of Ground 71 feet front on Eighth ſtreet and 130 feet in depth; on which is erected an elegant new Brick Houſe 42 feet front by 50 feet deep, completely finiſhed, and well accommodated either for a large family or for a public houſe; a good pump in the yard; a neat garden in the rear of the houſe, and a court-yard in front			5333 30 90
2	1	A Lot of Ground adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the former, 29 feet front on Eighth ſtreet, and 130 feet deep			1333 30 90
3	1	A fine original Allegorical Picture, repreſenting the liberty and proſperity of America, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches (framed)			220
4	1	Ditto, repreſenting Mr. Garrick delivering an ode in honor of *Shakeſpear*, and ſurrounded by Shakeſpear's principal tragic and comic characters. The figure of Mr. Garrick is a real portrait and a ſtriking likeneſs, 8 feet by 7 feet (framed)			220
5 to 8	4	Select Scenes from Shakeſpear's Plays, *viz.* 1 from the *Tempeſt*; 2 from *King Lear*, and 1 from *As you like it*, 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches,		170	680
9	1	Scene in the fourth Act of Hamlet Idem			160
10	1	Medea and Jaſon, 7 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches			85
11	1	A Superb full-length Portrait of Mrs. *Yates* in the character of Medea, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, highly finiſhed,			85
12	1	A fine Portrait of His Excellency General Waſhington			60
13 to 21	9	Venus and Cupid; Sleeping Venus; Scenes from Shakeſpear: Peaſant's Family; Roman Matron; Vertumnus and Pomona; Holy Family; Grecian Lady; different ſizes		40	360
22 to 24	3	The four Seaſons from Roſalba, in crayons. well finiſhed; Small whole length of King George II, and a Peaſant's Family		32	96
25 to 30	6	*Landſcape*; *Paſtoral Concert*; Viſion of St. Helena; General Waſhington; Mad Woman in Chains, Small whole length of K. Geo. II		22	132
31 to 39	9	Mr. Garrick reſigning the Stage; L'Allegro, from Milton; Fanny in the Maid of the Mill; Head of General Waſhington; Boadicia, Britiſh Queen; The Seaſons; Somnus and Cupid; Head of General Waſhington; Small whole length of a Spaniard in proper dreſs		15	135
40 to 54	15	Various Portraits; Drawings in Chalk, finely executed; Fancy Pieces, &c. &c. in lots; alſo, No. 52, an Anatomical Figure, in bronze; No. 53, a Set of Prints of the Spaniſh Armada, bound, and finely engraved, and No. 54, a Garden Scene		8	120
55 to 66	12	Ditto, Ditto		7	84
67 to 108	42	Paintings in Oil and Crayons; Fancy Pieces; Fruit and Flowers; Drawings in Chalk; Elegant Engravings, framed and glazed; Landſcapes; Miniatures, &c. No. 82, a Shagreen Caſe, containing 13 Antique Caſts		6	252
109 to 118	10	Ditto, Ditto		4⅔	46 60-90
119 to 151	33	Heads, Landſcapes; Fancy Pieces, &c.		3	99
152 to 501	350	Paintings; Drawings, and Prints		2	700
502 a 1100	599	Engravings from celebrated Paintings		1⅓	798 60-90
	1100			*Dollars,*	11,000

1100 Tickets, at 10 Dollars each, 11,000 Dollars.

There are no abſolute blanks in this Lottery, for it is a Lottery of ſale: that is, if any perſon ſhould purchaſe the whole 1100 tickets, he would receive property equivalent to the price paid for thoſe tickets, rated at a very low valuation; but as theſe tickets will be diſtributed amongſt many hands, and ſome fortunate adventurer will get a valuable houſe and lot for the price of only ten dollars, it follows that many others muſt draw prizes of leſs value than the price paid for a ticket; yet every adventurer will be entitled to a prize.

It is propoſed to draw this Lottery on the firſt Monday in May next, or ſooner if the tickets ſhould be ſooner diſpoſed of.

Tickets, at 10 dollars each, may be had of Dr. J. Jones, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. George Meade, Francis Hopkinſon, eſq. Mr. Heatly, General Stewart, managers appointed by law; of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth ſtreet, and of ſuch other perſons in the ſeveral States as ſhall hereafter be nominated, of which Public Notice will be given. N. B. The tickets to be ſold for CASH only.

After the Drawing is over, the ticket Numbers, with the Prizes annexed, will be publiſhed, and the adventurers are to ſend for their reſpective prizes at their own expence. The prizes will not be delivered to any perſon but the bearer of the ticket or tickets which may draw them.

N. B A clear title, free of incumbrance, will be given to the perſon who ſhall draw the prizes No. 1 & 2.

All prizes muſt be demanded within nine months after the Drawing is finiſhed.

P. S. It would have been too lengthy an advertiſement for a newſpaper, to have particulariſed in this ſcheme all the ſmaller prizes; a complete Catalogue of them may be ſeen at Mrs. PINE's, a Copy of which will be lodged with His Excellency the Preſident of the State, as a ſecurity that no alterations will be made in the Numbers, the Prizes now bear. *Philadelphia*, November 21. 2awIm.1awtf

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the ſaid company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons,) *by their attorney,*
Levy A. Levy,) *Bernard Gratz.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.---If is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.---The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Shorer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.---The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale ---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town. ctf. ROBT. T. HOOE,

Alexandria, Sept. 29, 1789. CHARLES LITTLE.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and SOLD by WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-ſtreet, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-ſtreet,*

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of PETER PINDAR, *Eſq;*

A diſtant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are perfixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author.*

AFTER the rapid ſale, and univerſal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and ſatiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needleſs to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; eſpecially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleaſure, peruſed ſome of his ſmaller pieces, which, as ſoon as publiſhed in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almoſt all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curioſity of their ſubſcribers, with extracts from this celebrated ſatiriſt. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for leſs than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one ſingle piece, not amounting to one fifth part of the preſent volume, viz. the Louſiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, ſublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

This Day is Publiſhed, ſold by

THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet,

Two SERMONS,

Delivered in Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH Of the States of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia* and *South-Carolina*, viz.

SERMON I. On Wedneſday, July 29, 1789, at the Opening of the ſaid *Convention.*

SERMON II. On Tueſday, Auguſt 4, 1789, at the Funeral of the Reverend *David Griffith*, D. D. late Biſhop elect of the ſaid Church in the State of Virginia.

By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.
Provoſt of the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

Both Sermons publiſhed at the requeſt and by order of the Convention.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at their STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet, *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, ſhalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thickſets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, ſattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *hoſiery*, coarſe felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26th day of the Ninth Month laſt, an Iron Grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, has no ſhoes on, and is moſt natural to pacing. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

¶ JEFFERY SMEDLEY.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE in Seond-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Cauſes* OF THE Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.
Of London and Edingburgh; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; and formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE ſuperior merit of this intereſting Work is univerſally acknowledged where the Book itſelf is known; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe, and its importance aſcertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Statesman.

The Publiſher flattered himſelf he ſhould perform an acceptable ſervice to the generous and diſcerning Public, by preſenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a ſuperfine paper and good type, handſomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and ſold---He hopes in this inſtance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE reſpectable author of this Work has taken an extenſive and connected view of the ſeveral ſubjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a ſyſtem, which, we apprehend, is more ſatisfactory, and reſts on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The ſtyle and compoſition of the Work, though ſuited to the ſubject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and ariſes chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has inveſtigated a ſubject of ſo complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has eſtabliſhed, and from the importance an utility of the concluſions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the Britiſh Review of the firſt Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of intereſts; and that is beſt ſupported, not by mutual limitations and embarraſſments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourſe. It is now underſtood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flouriſhes beſt when the trader is ſurrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the ſeveral ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is beſt able to excel, muſt be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the ſame tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual ſtate of jealouſy.

Theſe principles, though certainly juſt, were little known, or underſtood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, ſeem never to have been ſettled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are eſtabliſhed in a manner which nearly approaches to demonſtration; ſo that the Author is entitled to the praiſe, not only of having written an excellent book, on a ſubject before very imperfectly underſtood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial ſyſtem of policy, which cannot fail in time to baniſh the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counſels of ſtateſman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

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☞ Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt, § CHRISTIANA LEECH.

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